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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

World Rejoices for Roosevelt

Roumania Fights Red Strikes

U. S. Senate Votes Dry Repeal

But Canada Withholds Liquor

Geneva and Tokyo Consider

Montana Says Drop Nephews

TO President-Elect Roosevelt's speeding train come cablegrams from all over the world expressing gratitude at his escape from a would-be assassin. Kings, premiers and lesser officials send fervent messages. London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Prague and Mexico City publicly express indignation at diminutive Giuseppe Zangara's act. From all over the United States come congratulatory telegrams showing great depth of feeling. Senate and House urge bills providing for surveillance upon anarchists and revolutionists. The chance victims of five bullets progress well. Dr. Hugh H. Young of Johns Hopkins says Mr. Roosevelt's personal action and prompt encouragement probably saved wounded Mayor Cermak from succumbing to shock. The President-Elect is safe—The world exclaims in genuine humility, "Thank God!"

¶ Roumania proclaims martial law in making war on Red disturbers. The Government has forcibly extinguished strikes fomented by Communists, with killing and wounding of policemen and workers. Bucharest strikers demand reinstatement of Communist workers and protection for 12 Communist societies. Troops finally drive out the strikers—As always, the Communists breed violence among the distressed.

¶ The U. S. Senate passes the Blaine resolution to repeal the 18th Amendment by 63 to 23. If the House concurs by a two-thirds vote, the resolution will go to the states. If three-fourths of the states should ratify by conventions the resolution would become law. The brief resolution carries no protection from the saloon, but provides federal protection for states which wish to remain dry—America is still a long way and a long vote from lawful liquor.

¶ Canada shows its respect for law and its stanch friendship for the United States. A bill lifting the embargo against exporting liquor southward comes to second reading in the House of Commons and musters only five supporters. The House ignores the plea of large revenues, and Prime Minister Bennett and former Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King lead in condemning the unfriendly bill. They show more respect than many Americans do for the Eighteenth Amendment—They don't want Canada to profit by backing bootleggers.

¶ Geneva regards the report of the Committee of 19 as a state paper without parallel in history. Never before has official world opinion rendered so complete a judgment in so important a matter. If China accepts and Japan rejects these recommendations, the League members must decide what concerted action to take. Meanwhile the Japanese Cabinet considers the report and the serious situation. Including the United States and Russia, non-members who concur with the League, 56 nations appear to give an ultimatum—Tokyo, wisely, does its clearest thinking.

¶ Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York warns relief workers not to neglect the by-products of slump times. It is not enough to relieve material destitution in families. Youth and children spiritually undernourished must be cared for. Suffering, lack and fear in families weaken the morale. Young people of post school age, unable to secure employment, face new problems and are threatened with social deterioration—Discerning helpers must feed the needy in these days with something more substantial than bread.

¶ Ethiopia confers with those who wish to store the waters of Lake Tana in order to irrigate the Sudan and Egypt. Five years ago King Haile Selassie, suspicious of British planning, gave a dam concession to the J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York. Now representatives of four countries confer at Addis Abeba on starting actual work. Raising Tana even six feet would give 8,000,000,000 cubic feet of water to the Sudan and Egypt when needed most. Cautiously a great project unfolds—Fields may presently bloom "out of season" 2500 miles from Lake Tana.

¶ The Montana Legislature passes, and Gov. J. E. Erickson signs, a law prohibiting nepotism. No official of the state or any of its political subdivisions may now take into the public employ any person related to him. The act, which makes violation a misdemeanor with fine and imprisonment, goes further and prohibits one official from agreeing to employ the relatives of another official. Nepotism is a good old Latin word meaning nothing doing for nephews, cousins and aunts. It is little known in Washington—Many congressmen's appointees prove that they never heard of it.

Plastic Hats Fit Any Type of Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockport, Eng.

"WARM hats for all kinds of heads!" might be used as a slogan for new plastic felt hats placed on the market by a Stockport firm.

The hat is constructed of a specially treated felt which is sufficiently plastic, when heated, to conform to the shape of the wearer's head. The felt becomes firm after cooling, and retains the shape of the head.

Prussia Sees Fascists Take Police Power

Local Governors Ousted as Key Offices Fall to Hitlerites

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 17 — A series of swift moves by which the Hitler party is seeking to consolidate its power in Germany became clear yesterday as a group of new Fascist police heads assumed office throughout Prussia.

In the key centers comprising nearly one-half of the population of Germany's dominant state, Prussia, Capt. Hermann Goering, Fascist Minister of the Interior for this state, succeeded in installing his own police commissioners.

Early this week, Captain Goering suddenly gave mandatory "vacations" to 34 high Prussian officials, including seven provincial governors and vice-governors and 14 police presidents. The Prussian Cabinet, over which the Hitler-Hugenburg régime exercises virtual dictatorial control, has now given its sanction to part of this action.

The presidency of the Berlin police has been transferred to former Admiral Magnus von Levelzow, chief of the war-time naval staff at general headquarters and since 1930 National Socialist Reichstag deputy. New Fascist or Nationalist police heads have also been named for Frankfort-on-Main, Waldenburg, Hanover, Harburg, Dortmund, Oberhausen and Halle. Captain Goering also has appointed Commander Stelter von Heidekamps as police supervisor in Rhineland and Westphalia with powers to supersede existing officials in important industrial districts.

Meanwhile far-reaching personnel shifts extending into the civil service have made federal radio broadcasting a monopoly and placed it under the National Socialist chief. Head permanent officials, of Left political leanings, in numerous Reich and Prussian ministries are being replaced by Nationalists or National Socialists.

The Government, however, completely denies the published reports the Storm Troops and Steel Helmets—private armies of the Fascists and Nationalists—are to be armed and incorporated in the regular police.

The query whether Herr Adolf Hitler will be willing to give up power if his Cabinet is defeated in the March 5 elections continues as an undertone in German politics. Minor Fascist officials, who admittedly cannot speak for Herr Hitler himself, are quoted as saying that the Fascist régime does not intend to sacrifice its control. Amid such reports the nation is puzzled over what interpretation can be placed upon Herr Hitler's words in his Stuttgart speech Wednesday, when he said:

"I have decided together with my companies, that under no circumstances will Germany be permitted to fall again into the régime of the past."

Educator Favors Work Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17—Unemployment insurance is an important factor in reducing unrest among the unemployed, Dr. E. Wright Bakke of the Department of Social Sciences at Yale University, said here this afternoon in an address on "Experiences with Unemployment Insurance." Dr. Bakke, whose book, "The World of the Unemployed" which is now being published in England, spent eight months in the guise of a British worker in Greenwich, a borough of London.

Unemployment insurance, he found, did not cause men to lose their initiative and desire for work. Supported by the help of the worker's own contributions, Mr. Bakke found that the avilability of a payment to which the worker feels he has a right did not undermine his self respect. The possibility of maintaining his community relationships and his home are a check to the loss of physical efficiency and morale, Dr. Bakke said.

He criticized several features of the American plans for unemployment insurance, particularly their noncontributory and their individual plant reserves feature. On the other hand, the emphasis on prevention, benefits based on a percentage of wages, and the limitation of liability to short-time unemployment were pointed out as distinct advantages in comparison with the English plan.

Educators Demand Control Of Schools by Government

Necessary, They Say, for Rehabilitation of Educational Structure, and to Finance Inroads of 'Misdirected Economies'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Governmental control of education and federal aid allocated by government officials is imperative, if the American educational system is to operate at its greatest efficiency and the finances of the schools now in need are to be rehabilitated, in the opinion of leading educators.

A movement aimed at accomplishing this was launched at a meeting of college professors, commissioners of education and members of educational boards from nine different states, school superintendents and teachers at Columbia University here yesterday. Dr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, was one of the principal speakers, and strongly supported the theory of governmental control of education.

Four fundamental points were agreed upon by the conference after nearly six hours of discussion, during which time a picture of the educational structure was pieced together. These points were formulated into a resolution which is today being sent to President-Elect Roosevelt and to Congress. They stress that the maintenance of school services is necessary for the social stability of the country; that there is an immediate need for economy, present economy measures being weak attempts and mere popular fads; that large areas are suffering from misdirected economies, and recommend that a restudy of the whole problem of school financing be conducted by Congress. States are urged to play a larger part in the general administration of its rural education problems.

Memoranda submitted for consideration of the conference concerned itself with two cardinal points—what is the situation today and how can it be remedied?

Prof. Paul R. Mort, director of the school of education at Teachers College, Columbia, and chairman of the committee named by President Hoover to conduct a survey of school finances throughout the United States, led in the presentation of figures indicating how the youngster in elementary school is suffering from cuts in school budgets. He describe in vivid terms the situation in various parts of the country, adding his view that unless action was taken, public education in America was "doomed."

These views were echoed by Prof. William F. Russell, dean of teachers

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

RESPITE GIVEN MAN WHO SHOT AT ROOSEVELT

Arraignment Deferred So Counsel Can Prepare His Defense

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP)—Without hearing a single phase of the case, Criminal Judge E. C. Collins, in a five-minute court session, today postponed until tomorrow the arraignment of Giuseppe Zangara, charged with the attempted assassination of President-Elect Roosevelt.

Walking to the front of the courtroom, in front of the bench, Judge Collins briefly announced the appointment of three lawyers to represent the 33-year-old Italian, and then ordered him returned to the county jail pending formal arraignment at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Four informations, each charging attempt to murder and each carrying a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison, were drawn against Zangara by Mr. Charles A. Morehead, county solicitor.

One was based on the assassin's futile and admitted attempt to kill Mr. Roosevelt. The others were based on the wounding of Miss Margaret Kruis of Newark, N. J., Mr. William Sinnott, New York policeman, Mr. Russell Caldwell of Cocoanut Grove, Fla.

Sinnott, Caldwell and Miss Kruis were the least seriously injured of the five victims who stopped bullets Zangara said he meant for the President-Elect. No charges were placed against Zangara in the wounding of Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago and Mrs. Joe H. Gill of Miami, the two whose conditions are regarded as critical. Authorities are awaiting the outcome of their injuries.

The Chicago Mayor's cheery declaration, "I know all Chicago is pulling for me and I'm going to pull through for Chicago," was followed by encouraging reports from his bedside.

Physicians said it would take three to five days to be able to pronounce Mrs. Gill out of danger.

The other victims, who received much less serious wounds than Mayor Cermak and Mrs. Gill, were reported progressing nicely.

Roosevelt Is Credited With Saving Cermak

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT TO NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—President-Elect Roosevelt was credited last night by Dr. Hugh H. Young, member of the surgical staff of Johns Hopkins University with saving the life of Mayor Cermak of Chicago.

Reading the Roosevelt account of how he held the pulse of the Chicago mayor and spoke words of encouragement into his ear on the way to the hospital, Dr. Young said:

"Mr. Roosevelt undoubtedly displayed a remarkable knowledge of anatomy and unusual knowledge of what ought to be done. By holding the pulse and speaking words of encouragement he did the very thing that often will save a man when he is near death from shock. It is very likely that he saved Mayor Cermak's life."

Mrs. Roosevelt, Unafraid, To Carry On as Usual

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a written statement last night, said she would not ask for further protection for her husband as a result of the attack on his life at Miami. Her statement follows:

"I have been asked by a number of people as to my attitude, in view of recent occurrences, toward seeking protection for myself and for my family, and additional protection for my husband.

"I do not believe in advising as to what precautions are necessary for my husband. This incident has undoubtedly not disturbed him ex-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

FARMERS UNITE AGAINST HEAVY TRUCK TAXATION

Oppose Move for Added Restrictions on Their Chief Transport

The traditional quietude of New England hillsides has been broken by the echoes of a robust protest from farmers and fruit growers against concerted efforts in various state legislatures to saddle heavier taxes and restrictions on the motor-truck.

Where the reverberations are the loudest are among the growers who are farthest away from market centers, who are none too close to railroad terminals, and whose crops would either go to waste or never be planted were it not for the ease of access to markets provided by the truck. Mr. William P. Ingham, manager of the recently organized Associated Fruit and Produce Growers' Association, is responsible for this analysis of the farmers' attitude toward motor transport.

When the association was formed last October, there were 60 large producers in the membership, of whom practically all owned and operated their own trucks with the exception of refrigeration transport. Today, the membership has been increased to 150 and reaches into the most remote sections of New England. The possibility is also expressed by Mr. Ingham that before the end of this month farmers from as far away as Delaware and Maryland will be trucking their produce into the Boston market and selling through the facilities afforded by the association.

"To the majority of these farmers," Mr. Ingham declared, "the truck has proved a great benefit. There are many of them who never would have seen this market were it not for the motor transport. It is one good reason why the farmer of New England is, in my opinion, better off than those in any other section of the country.

"It is surprising how many farmers are located off the beaten path who could market their produce in no other way than by truck. Years ago, it was not an uncommon sight to see apples lying around in orchards rotting. Even though a railroad terminal was handy, the rails did not deal extensively in less-than-carload lots. Rotting orchards are not frequent now because the farmer can pick his produce and cart it off to market whenever he pleases."

Canadian Trade Lowered in 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 17—Canada's total trade for 1932 amounted to $954,450,000, a decrease of nearly $291,000,000 as compared to the previous year. However, there is a favorable trade balance of about $50,000,000, as compared to an unfavorable balance in 1931 of over $10,000,000.

While Canada's export trade with Great Britain increased from $171,000,000 to $178,000,000 in the year, that with the United States fell off by some $94,000,000. Imports from Great Britain fell only $16,000,000 and from the United States $130,000,000. Government officials see the influence of the Imperial Economic Conference in these figures.

"Empire agreements and preferences showed very definite results in January," Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said. "The January exports to the United Kingdom increased almost 28 per cent over January, 1932, and about 58 per cent over January, 1931. The increases were pretty much along the whole line of Canadian products."

MOLLISON IN BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 17 (AP)—Capt. James A. Mollison reached here last evening from Rio de Janeiro, completing the first flight from England to Argentina in seven flying days.

REPEAL BATTLE GROUND SHIFTS TO STATE LINES

Wets Expect to Duplicate Victory in Senate by Action of House

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—It is in the 48 individual states that the real wet-dry battle over the resolution to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment will be fought out, according to all indications here. There is every reason to believe the battle in the states will be keen and protracted.

Following passage of the repeal resolution in the Senate yesterday, 63 to 23, the immediate scene of contest passed to the House, where a vote will be taken Monday. But whatever the action in the House, the real fight now centers in the individual states, and it is here that the leaders of the two opposing forces are already beginning to concentrate their campaigns.

Democratic leaders held a caucus in the House today to bind party members to support the repeal resolution when it comes up under a special gag rule, Monday. Wets expressed utmost confidence that the repeal resolution, which failed by only six votes of the necessary two-thirds majority on the opening day of the House, would pass by a substantial vote on its reappearance next week. Both Democratic and Republican leaders are now supporting the proposal and this time Democrats are tying the hands of independent drys by the binding caucus procedure, which may bring over as many as 20 or 30 additional votes.

Untried Method Involved

Whatever Congress may do with the matter, however, the real field of interest now shifts to the states. The Senate resolution passed yesterday provides an untried method of amending the Constitution, by conventions held in separate states.

If states call conventions to consider repeal they will probably follow procedure used in holding their state constitutional conventions. This requires the cost of a special state election save where regular elections occur simultaneously. In most states, however, the election has just occurred. For the repeal vote one group of dry and one of wet electors will be nominated. Voters have a chance of picking men pledged either to vote for or against the repeal resolution.

A majority of state legislatures are now dominated by Democrats elected in the landslide last fall under the party pledge for straight repeal.

To put the repeal resolution across, wets must win all but 12 states. In the Senate vote yesterday a hint was given of the states where drys will concentrate their efforts. Both Senators from six states yesterday voted dry or were paired on the dry side: the two Senators from Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, Idaho, Iowa and Nebraska.

Saloon Safeguards Removed

In addition one Senator from each of the following 14 states voted against the resolutions, Arkansas, Virginia, Kentucky, Texas, Mississippi, Vermont, Maryland, Oregon, West Virginia, South Dakota, Delaware, Indiana, Utah, and Ohio. If

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Middle West Sees Possible Relief In Alcohol for Fuel

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—Hoping to find a permanent measure of farm relief through the use of farm products in the manufacture of motor fuel, representatives of agricultural interests in the middle West have organized to study its purposes, it was announced by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

A mixture of 10 per cent of alcohol with gasoline, the farm leaders are reported to have concluded, would open up a market for 650,000,000 bushels of grain a year, consuming the entire surplus of grain as well as that which is now used in producing surplus livestock.

This mixed fuel, according to reports of tests made recently at Iowa State College, performs well in ordinary motors and has high anti-knock and acceleration qualities, it was said in the statement from the association. With corn at 60 cents a bushel, motor fuel containing 10 per cent corn alcohol would cost about three cents a gallon more than ordinary gasoline, it is estimated, which compares in cost to prices now charged for anti-knock motor fuels.

It is estimated that it would take about three years to build the new industrial plants necessary to produce the alcohol called for by this plan. It is therefore not intended to meet the immediate emergency and its sponsors say it is in no sense a substitute for the domestic allotment plan, passage of which they believe to be essential to put some buying power back on the farms immediately.

BUENOS AIRES USES MOST OF RADIO SETS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Argentina believes in keeping its radiocasting centered within one city, or near by. Of the 39 stations in that country, 22 are reported within the city of Buenos Aires, and the other 17 only a few miles away.

It is also reported here that of the 500,000 radio receiving sets in the country, 333,333 are within the city limits. And this, in spite of four-fifths of the Argentine population being located in other localities.

Wordy Warfare Over Adriatic Held Menace to World Peace

While Talk of Hostilities Is Avoided, Bickering Between Yugoslavs and Italy Points to Coming Storm, Letters to Austria Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Vienna

Accusations continue to fly back and forth between Italy and Yugoslavia concerning the warlike designs each declares the other to be secretly harboring.

Italy complains that Yugoslavia is trying to provoke Signor Benito Mussolini into a declaration of war; Yugoslavia retorts that Italy is trying to break an inconveniently large neighbor into fragments that will be more easy to swallow.

Little Austria, lying right up against the northern boundary of both countries, is perturbed.

Letters to hand recently from the capitals concerned show how shrewd observers there view the situation. These letters were not written for publication, but they are so significant that they are given below, as a help to the better understanding of this critical situation.

From Yugoslavia

In what has the Yugoslav Government provoked Italy? Are there demonstrations against Italy in Yugoslavia? Very seldom. They are forbidden. Do Yugoslav officials make threatening speeches against Italy? On the contrary, very pacific ones about her. Do the Yugoslavians in any way oppress Italian subjects in Yugoslavia? Even rabid Italian journalists sending out wild dispatches? No.

Whether or not the Yugoslav Government wants war as a diversion I don't know. But in any case the

(Continued on Page 9, Column 8)

From Italy

Responsible people in Italy all consider the Balkan situation to be very serious and fraught with danger. They all seem to expect a break-up of the Yugoslav State in the very near future, and they are all very anxious about the complications which will necessarily follow.

As far as Italy is concerned, it would of course be pleased with the disruption of Yugoslavia, and there seems to be no doubt that it is encouraging, at least indirectly, the Croats to regain their independence. On the other hand, in spite of the

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

NATION SHOWN IN FINE ORDER FOR 'COMEBACK'

Houston Cites Balance Sheet Facts Full of Financial Power

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The huge resources of the United States permit no gospel of despair despite present business troubles, but point rather to inevitable recovery as in the past, declared Mr. David F. Houston, former Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Cabinet, in testimony today before the Senate Finance Committee.

"I am not one who thinks the country's plight is quite so desperate as some do," remarked the witness at one point. "Compared to Europe, our position, even today, is far superior. Our wealth is greater than the combined wealth of the four leading countries of Europe. We have between $24,000,000,000 and $28,000,000,000 in savings. Between 50 and 70 per cent of the world's most valuable materials lie in the United States—although we have only 6 per cent of the population.

"Nearly 50 per cent of our people live in their own homes. We have besides that, 60 per cent of our arable land still cultivated by its owners. We have 73 per cent of the insurance of the world—a total of $103,000,000,000 in policies, while the companies have assets of $19,000,000,000.

"I merely cite these things to show that we are not so badly off as some people think we are," he added.

Besides prestige gained both as Secretary of Agriculture and later as Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Cabinet, Mr. Houston came to the Finance Committee today as witness, with the present authority of spokesman for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, of which he is now president.

After making his point as to the essential bedrock soundness of the nation, Mr. Houston took up supplementary proposals to restore confidence. In the first place, he thought people look too much to the Federal Government for salvation. Personally, he deplored the tendency, and felt prosperity could "never be implemented from Washington."

"Nothing would be quite so harmful or would so quickly precipitate an even greater chaos than any tampering with the monetary system," he said.

America worked hard enough to get back on a gold standard, he said, and would be silly to leave it now, he believes. Other recommendations were: a sound banking bill, stronger than the Glass measure; elimination of world trade restrictions and diversified farming.

U. S. Takes Charge Of Lima Legation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The United States has taken charge of the Colombian Legation in Lima, Peru, following severing of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Mr. Stimson said that Colombia had made the request to the United States and that the decision to look after that country's affairs in Peru had been made after ascertaining that Peru was willing.

PARA, Brazil, Feb. 17 (AP)—Two more battles between Colombian and Peruvian naval and military forces struggling for possession of the border city of Leticia have been reported in brief dispatches from the upper Amazon jungle regions.

The clashes were said to have occurred at points 200 miles apart on the Putumayo River. Peruvians were reported to have made a counterattack at Tarapaca, and another battle was reported at Encanto, a Colombian base. Air, river and land forces were said to have taken part in the clash at Encanto. The outcome was not stated.

CANADA RETAINS LIQUOR EMBARGO ACROSS BORDER

Government and Opposition Unite in Defense of American Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 17—Irrespective of what views the American people hold on prohibition, Canada has no intention of lifting the embargo against the export of liquor to the United States. When second reading of a bill to remove the embargo was moved in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. S. C. Robinson, Conservative for Essex, West Ontario, it found only five vocal supporters, while the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, the leader of the opposition; Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King and members of all parties showed unanimity in condemning it.

Previous to the passing of the present law in 1930, pointed out Mr. King, not only was smuggling of liquor into the United States aided but it was aided at the instance of the Government of Canada and with the assistance of Government officials.

"If the old amendment is repealed," he said, "we will again have the Government and its officials knowingly and openly aiding and abetting smuggling in violation of the laws of a neighboring country," as they would have to collect the excise tax, enter in their books where the liquor was going, give clearance papers, and make a final examination of the permit before the vessel could leave port.

"This is something that any country which has regard to its own laws and the integrity and efficiency of its own officials cannot afford to countenance for one moment," he added. He declared further than "as members of the Parliament we are here as lawmakers and not as lawbreakers; we should not assist in the breaking of the law of our own or any other country."

Replying to the argument of the sponsor of the bill that it would get revenue and provide employment, Mr. King thought that if revenue and employment can be gained only by becoming partners in the rum-running business matters have come to a very strange pass.

Mr. Bennett was equally emphatic in his defense of the present Export Act, which he had supported while leader of the Opposition. Miss Agnes Macphail, progressive member, previous to 1930 had felt that the shipping of liquor to the United States was an unfriendly act. Prohibition, she said, was still the law of the United States, and she strongly supported the present act, irrespective of the dollars and cents. The bill was defeated by a vote of 100 to 44.

THE MONITOR INDEX

FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Government in Industry 5
Household Arts—Crafts—Cuisine 6
The Home Forum 7
Solvency
[With Danish Translation]
Radio Programs 10
Daily Features 11
Editorials 12

THINGS PRESENT

A new feature, "Ad-O-Grams," makes its bow on the Daily Features page today. By all means, mention it to members of your Advertising Support Committee. Send in your lists; but, we warn you, the search will not be too easy.

The editorial, "The Roots of Assassination," draws attention to the way we can all help to make impossible such things as happened in Miami.

The "As I Knew Them" series is resumed today on the back page with an intimate glimpse of Andrew Carnegie.

Some tasty dishes borrowed from our Czech cousins are described on the Household page.

Build a fire in the fireplace and read "Zoology on the Hearth." Home Forum page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Saturday brings the following regular pages: Antiques and Interior Decoration; Book Reviews and Literary News; Educational.

Tomorrow's article in the Governments in Industry series will discuss the situation in Roumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

NATIONS GET LEAGUE TEXT FOR FAR EAST

Committee of 19 Report on Manchuria Flashed to Whole World

FINDING MARKS EPOCH IN HISTORY

Four Great Powers Fall in Line in Remarkable Peace Document

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 17—The report of the Committee of Nineteen, of which a full official text is published here this afternoon, marks the culminating point of 17 months' work by the League of Nations on the Sino-Japanese dispute. At the same time it is regarded here as a state paper without parallel in history.

Never before has a tribunal so widely representative of world opinion rendered so complete a judgment in a case of such complexity and such moment for the future organization of peace.

On the basis of facts supplied by the Lytton Commission, representatives of 19 nations, including all four great European powers, have indicated to China and Japan what they think is the only satisfactory solution for the Far Eastern crisis.

The report insists that the Sino-Japanese dispute must be settled according to the terms of the League Covenant, the Pact of Paris and the Nine-Power Treaty. It calls for withdrawal of the Japanese troops within the South Manchuria Railway zone. Its chief recommendation for settlement is the establishment of a League committee to assist China and Japan in settling their differences.

The report recommends further that the state of Manchoukuo must be dissolved and there must be set up in its place a governing organization under the sovereignty of China.

The document is divided into four parts, the first being a historical statement of the circumstances of the dispute, the second recording efforts of the League to effect a settlement, the third conclusions on the chief characteristics of the dispute, and the fourth the recommendations proper.

If China accepts these recommendations as appears certain from a statement made this morning by Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese delegate, and if Japan rejects them, as seems inevitable, then members of the League must decide what concerted action they are prepared to take to see their decisions carried into effect. There is every reason to expect that the United States will support the League on this question. As for Russia, the only other great power outside the League, it is apparent from statements made here on the highest authority that the Soviet republic is prepared to resort to everything short of actual war with Japan to maintain its interests in the Orient.

The Committee of Nineteen is unanimous in making its strong recommendations for settlement of the Manchurian problem. There is little reason to expect that any member of the Assembly, which convenes on Tuesday, will refuse to vote for adoption of the report, except Japan. In other words the Japanese Government will be confronted with a virtual ultimatum not of the Committee of Nineteen, but of 56 nations.

There is always the possibility, of course, that some nation not represented on the Committee of Nineteen will raise some objection to the report. There is also the possibility that one of the nations, even one of the great powers, represented on the committee will, upon closer study and reflection, alter its decision. But it is incontrovertible that no fundamental change in this document should result from the general discussion which will begin Feb. 24. The League verdict is at last complete. Its enforcement is the problem of the future.

Move to Quit League Meets Opposition Of Tokyo Elder Statesmen

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 17—The Cabinet is sitting tonight and tomorrow to consider the recommendations of the League Committee of Nineteen's report, the text of which has been received from Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, delegate in Geneva. It is also considering a report from Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, on the possibility of the League's consolidating world diplomatic pressure against Japan, with the United States and Russian support.

It is expected that tomorrow's sitting of the Cabinet will decide its attitude, which will probably favor withdrawal at the appropriate time. Such a decision, however, is subject to approval of the elder statesmen, the Privy Council and the Emperor. It is understood that numerous elder statesmen are opposed to withdrawal except as a last resort, while Gen. Sadao Araki and numerous younger statesmen and diplomats favor immediate withdrawal, arguing that to exhibit any sign of weakness at present would merely cause the proponents of anti-Japanese isolation to intensify their efforts.

A Foreign Office spokesman said his personal opinion was that the Government's attitude will be determined within 48 hours, after which approval by the elder statesmen will be a mere formality. He said that

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

CIVIC AND LABOR GROUPS OPPOSE STATE PAY CUTS

Other Relief for Taxpayer Offered at Hearing at State House

A crowded auditorium and a number of forceful speakers at a State House hearing yesterday bore testimony to the fact that not only the legislators themselves but also various organizations, civic and industrial, are keenly aroused against efforts to curtail the salaries of state employees.

In the first place, it was stated before the Joint Ways and Means Committee, a cut in state salaries would not be productive of any substantial relief to the taxpayers. And in the second place, the speakers contended that many state employees, if their salaries were cut, would not be receiving a living wage.

Several alternatives were offered for the proposed pay cuts, among them a recommendation that public service corporations cut the salaries of their high-paid officials and pass the gains along to the taxpayers in lower rates. Still another speaker advocated a three-year moratorium on all bonded debts, private and public.

Some of the representatives and senators went as far as to propose increases in the salaries of legislators.

The attention of legislators was again focused on the rail-highway controversy, yesterday, when the Committee on Transportation held an all-day hearing on proposals further to regulate trucks. Trucking interests, while not opposed to certain forms of regulation, expressed their dissatisfaction at the proposed legislation on the grounds that the suggested restrictions were unfair. Rebuttals by both sides will be heard on Feb. 27.

A bill that has already passed the House was reported favorably in the Senate by the Ways and Means Committee. It would establish a state emergency finance board to allow cities and towns to borrow on their tax titles.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Winnwood School: Meeting for alumni and friends, Hotel Hemenway, 8.

Massachusetts Civic League: Meeting, talk, "Recent Housing Developments in Germany," by Baroness K. von Tippleskirch, home of Mrs. Henry D. Tudor, 22 Larch Road, Cambridge, 8:15.

Southern Club of Boston: Annual Colonial night, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

Diversity Club: Showing of motion pictures on Turkey, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 7:30.

Tufts College: Formal dance, Goddard Gymnasium, 9.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Revlew and minstrel show, parish hall, Brighton, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Free recreation night for Greater Boston girls, all evening.

Weston League of Women Voters: Concert and dance, Weston Town House, 8:15.

Beaver Country Day School: Performance of "Lady Windemere's Fan," Bradley Hall, 8:15.

Tufts College Poetry Club: Meeting, Prof. Robert Hillyer, poet and author, guest speaker, Goddard Chapel, 8:15.

Japan Society of Boston: Reception to Prof. Yukio Yushiro of Tokyo Imperial School of Art, home of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Morss, 115 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:30.

Theaters

Copley—"Prince of Pilsen," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Kameradschaft" (Comradeship), film, at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40, p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Salon Française: Meeting, talk on contemporary French painting, by Prof. Jean Jacques Haffner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3.

Barnard College Club of Boston: Meeting, home of Mrs. C. V. Morris, 49 Hillside Terrace, Belmont, 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Peruvian Textiles, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Our Gang motion picture, "Saturday," 3; Junior and Senior Bird Club meetings, 9:30 and 10:30.

Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Harrison Gray Otis House: Final day, exhibition of plans and photographs of restoration work at Williamsburg, Va., 141 Cambridge Street, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Open to public.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Annual exhibition, Boston Public Library, daily through Feb. 26.

New Hampshire's Daughters: Meeting, talk on art, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Children's Museum of Boston: Recital by Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Mr. George Millrood, violinist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Women's City Club of Boston: Talk on books by Prof. William Lyon Phelps, Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, 2:30.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon, talk, "Philippine Independence—A Gift of the Foes of Philippine Industry," by Mr. Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Foreign Policy Association: Luncheon discussion: "Should the United States Recognize Soviet Russia?" speakers: Mr. De Witt Clinton Poole, of Princeton University; Vera Micheles Dean, of Foreign Policy Research staff; and Prof. Bruce C. Hopper, of Harvard; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Massachusetts Girl Scouts Association: Meeting and luncheon, Copely-Plaza Hotel.

Theaters

Majestic—"Cavalcade," 2:30.
Fine Arts—"Kameradschaft" (Comradeship), film, at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40, p. m.
Copley—"Prince of Pilsen," 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian textiles. American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Clouet School lent by Robert Treat Paine II; Khilim rugs; etchings by Hollar; new accessions.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—General exhibitions.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth at Stuart Street—Paintings by Abraham Manievitch. Through Feb. 25.

Scherwee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Marie Danforth Page. Through Feb. 25.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Oil paintings by Harry Leith-Ross. Also contemporary Japanese color prints. Through Feb. 25.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through Feb. 24.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newbury Street—Paintings by artists of the '80s and '90s. Through Feb. 25.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Gladys G. Conway, Montreal West, Quebec, Canada.
Frederick J. Wescott, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. H. C. Vortriede, Toledo, Ohio.
William E. B. Chase, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. J. F. Gilpatrick, Winthrop, Mass.
Charles F. Chase, Detroit, Mich.

ITALY HONORS DR. CHANDLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17 — Dr. J. A. Chandler, president of the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, was honored by the royal Italian Government at ceremonies at Williamsburg recently with the presentation of the silver medal for his work in the field of education in spreading the Italian language and culture and for his activities in promoting intellectual relations between Italy and America.

YOUNG THINKS INSULL VICTIM OF OWN WORKS

Says Structure He Built No Man Could Have Kept From Toppling

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Declaring that Samuel Insull was "largely the victim of a complicated structure," Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, today urged simplification in the public utility field.

Mr. Young, testifying in the Senate's investigation of the Insull collapse, urged Congress to work toward the end of not having more than one holding company superimposed on operating companies in the utility field.

"I confess I had a feeling of helplessness as I began to examine the complicated structure of the Insull organization," Mr. Young told the investigating committee. He found great numbers of operating companies, with holding companies superimposed, other holding companies superimposed on holding companies and investment companies, he said. "I thought then and I think now, that it would be impossible for any man, however able, to grasp the real situation," Mr. Young declared.

The structure, Mr. Young said, got beyond Mr. Insull's power. He declared that it would be impossible to get an accounting system that would not mislead the officers of the companies themselves. "If I am right in thinking that Mr. Insull himself could not ultimately have understood the accounts, how could the individual investor be expected to know or to inform himself of the real value of the securities," Mr. Young asked.

Asked by Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa why any holding companies are necessary, Mr. Young spoke of great advantages in transmission and said investments in a holding company are more secure because of diversification.

Mr. Young told the story how Mr. Insull borrowed $2,000,000 from the General Electric Company on Dec. 22, 1931, and he later conferred with New York and Chicago bankers concerning the possibility of a "standstill" arrangement for the Insull properties.

In Excess of Loan

The General Electric loan, Mr. Young said, was made on a deposit as collateral of securities with a market value of 40 per cent in excess of the loan. Mr. Insull, the General Electric chairman said, had been a large customer purchasing millions of dollars worth of electrical apparatus annually and had not asked for a loan since 1915. The purpose of the loan as explained to Mr. Gerard Swope, president of General Electric, was to diminish bank loans.

In February, 1932, Mr. Insull asked Mr. Young's aid in getting New York banks to agree to a "standstill agreement" to postpone dates of obligations to a certain date in the future. New York bankers, Mr. Young said, explained that they had no adequate information as to current activities of the Insull company. The complicated structure led them to a justified apprehension, he said.

Mr. Young acted as go-between for the New York and Chicago banks and it was agreed that Mr. Arthur Henderson, Chicago accountant, should make a study of all current transactions of the Insull companies. The "standstill agreement," Mr. Young said, was never formally complete, though informally agreed to.

In April, he went on, Mr. Insull came to New York to see if his companies could go on, asking Mr. Young's opinion on the advisability of transferring funds from one company to another. Mr. Young said he advised Mr. Insull that this could not be done without prejudicing creditors and that it would be much wiser to go into receivership.

Owned $50,000,000 in New York

Mr. Insull's obligations to New York bankers, Mr. Young estimated at more than $50,000,000.

Earlier today it was brought out, with Mr. Samuel Insull Jr., son of the utility magnate, on the stand, that Insull Utility Investments, Inc., and the Corporation Securities Company, holding institutions, offered securities for sale on the basis of millions of dollars of net earnings in 1930 and 1931, while photostatic copies of their income tax returns showed they reported net losses of millions. Mr. Insull Jr. said he thought the discrepancies were due to deductions, such as dividends paid, and sale of rights, but said he had no supervision over the tax returns and assumed the tax was paid.

In 1930, Insull Utility Investments reported to the public net earnings of $10,343,072 while reported to the Government on its income tax return a net loss of $6,493,377. In 1931, its public report showed net earnings of $5,240,540, while its income tax report showed a loss of $9,313,586. Similar discrepancies were found in the record of the other holding company, Corporations Securities Company of Chicago.

Federal Audit Discloses How Insull Kited Stock

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (AP)—The fancy bookkeeping methods by which the Insull family and their finance companies were alleged to have kited real and paper profits were disclosed yesterday by Government auditors.

Samuel Insull and his immediate family realized an actual gain of $1,752,150 in one instance, the United States Bureau of Investigation announced, by purchasing stock from one company at $15 and selling to another at $40 a share.

This alleged juggling of stocks among the Insulls and their now bankrupt investment houses, Insull Utility Investments, Inc., and Corporation Securities Company of Chicago, and the circularizing of securities by mail, form the basis of evidence being presented to the Federal grand jury by U. S. District Attorney Dwight H. Green.

Air-Breathing Fish Brought to Harvard

Several specimens of what zoölogists call "living fossils," or lungfish, found only in two small rivers of Australia, are among the collections of Australian fauna brought back to America by William E. Schevill, assistant curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard, who has returned after an 18 months' expedition to Australia.

Known to zoölogists as of the genus "Ceratodus," the Australian lungfish, is of great interest. It is found today only in the Mary and Burnett Rivers, two small streams in southeastern Queensland, Australia. Fossil remains show that in early ages, lungfish of various sorts existed throughout the world, and they are common in collections of fossils from the Triassic and Jurassic periods estimated at more than 150,000,000 years ago.

The continued existence of living specimens was completely unknown until 1870, when the Queensland species was first discovered. As the name implies, the lungfish is equipped both with gills and a single lung, making it possible for the fish to come to the surface and breathe air.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with some rain or snow tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 36.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably followed by rain or snow tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Saturday snow.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Saturday; slightly colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds over south portion and fresh north and northeast over north portion; overcast weather followed by rain over south portion tonight and Saturday and over north portion Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	38	38	Montreal	20	34
Bismarck	22	28	Nantucket	38	38
Boston	35	36	New Orleans	58	58
Buffalo	30	36	New York	32	36
Calgary	24	34	Norfolk, Va.	40	40
Charleston	48	50	North Platte	22	48
Chicago	26	38	Philadelphia	32	38
Cincinnati	40	50	Phoenix, Ariz.	42	70
Denver	24	52	Pittsburgh	40	42
Eastport, Me.	34	34	Portland, Me.	30	30
Hatteras	44	46	Raleigh	40	42
Honolulu, T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	32	52
7 p.m. Feb.16	72	..	St. Paul	6	24
Helena, Mont.	26	30	Salt Lake City	10	36
Huron, S. D.	18	32	San Francisco	46	58
Jacksonville	54	62	Santa Fe, N.M.	28	48
Kansas City	32	44	Seattle	38	46
Key West	74	80	Tampa	64	82
Los Angeles	52	64	Washington	34	44
Memphis	50	34	Wichita, Kan.	34	56
Miami, Fla.	70	80	Williston, N.D.	14	30

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 17.
B—Maximum Feb. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 4:34 p. m., Saturday 4:57 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:51 p. m.

LUDLOW BANK CUTS MORTGAGE RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUDLOW, Mass., Feb. 17—Between 600 and 700 owners of real estate in this community received a pleasing surprise yesterday when the Ludlow Savings Bank voluntarily reduced its interest rate on mortgages from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent. The new rate will be effective as of Sept. 1, 1932.

The bank investment committee authorized Mr. Frank N. Moore, treasurer, to notify its customers that, "realizing the burden placed on real estate by lower revenue, we think this an opportune time to come to your relief."

In order further to ease payment of interest, the bank announced that quarterly payments would be solicited instead of the previous semiannual payment plan.

'DICTATORSHIP' BREWING STORM IN CONFERENCE

Minor Parts of Controversial Measures of Economy Cleared Away

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Making rapid progress with the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill today, conferees expected to present the measure, which carries with it dictatorial economy powers for the incoming President, to House and Senate before the end of the week.

Minor features of the controversial measures were cleared away today and it was expected to take up the all-important economy and reorganization sections tomorrow with the prospect that agreement will be reached with difficulty.

Advocates of extreme authorization for the President, including the right to slash salaries, veterans compensations and other statutory obligations of the Government, have indicated their willingness to withdraw their insistence provided the economy section of the bill does carry authority to consolidate and eliminate government agencies.

Another obstacle still to be overcome is a $19,000,000 appropriation for airmail contracts which was eliminated by the Senate to prevent the outgoing Administration from awarding last moment contracts, a subject on account of which the Post Office Department has been under heavy fire in both houses of Congress.

Eliminated by conferees today was an economy restriction which would have prohibited any individual earning a salary of $10,000 or over from drawing retirement pay from the Government.

These additional amendments, to be offered on the floor of the House, would extend the authority conferred on the incoming President beyond what is already in the bill as passed by the Senate giving him blanket power to eliminate, consolidate or reduce all government agencies. It might go so far as to delegate power to eliminate an entire department.

Winnwood to Open Recreation School

Announcement was made today by Mr. Donald S. Lowe, headmaster of the Winnwood School, of the opening during the coming summer of the Winnwood Recreation School, at Lake Grove, L. I. The school will be conducted along the lines of a summer camp, Mr. Lowe stated, and will offer a summer home for children who live in the city. There will be no classes, except for those who require tutoring, and the session is to last from July 3 to Aug. 26.

Mr. Lowe will conduct a meeting tonight in the interests of Winnwood School, in the Hotel Hemenway at 8 o'clock. Boston alumni of the school as well as parents and friends are expected to be present. The public is invited.

Music

Chardon Quartet

The Chardon String Quartet—Messrs. Lauga, Knudson, Cauhapé and Chardon—played at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, last evening a program of Austro-Hungarian music in the series of national programs they have initiated this season. Mozart, Bartók and Schubert were their composers.

From Mozart came the Quintet in B flat minor, a work which enlists two violas. Mr. Georges Fourel played in this music. Mozart shone with luster in the performance by these men. Particularly lovely were the measures of the Adagio—resonant, full-throated, played with a warmth and even a touch of sentiment that enhanced their effectiveness.

Bartók's Quartet, Op. 7, dates from 1908. The date is significant, for even though this particular work does not flaunt quite so many dissonances as some of the composer's later writings, it does exhibit as modern a spirit as anything he has done since. What is generally referred to as ultramodernistic style certainly invests this Op. 7, even though there is little to shock even a very conservative ear. Its compactness, its massing of tonal effects, its occasional spareness, all make it the kind of music which must be heard many times to reveal its full effectiveness.

The concert ended with Schubert's Quartet in A minor, Op. 29, music teeming with the rich melodic flow characteristic of the composer and played with verve. C. S. B.

Judge Dismisses Bank Defendants

Not guilty verdicts were entered yesterday in the cases of Charles B. Strout, president of the closed Industrial Bank and Trust Company, Ulysses J. Silva, assistant treasurer of the same bank, and Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company, by Judge Frederic B. Greenhalge in a jury-waived session of the Suffolk Superior Court.

The defendants, who have been on trial for several days, were charged with making four false entries in reports to Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, or of consciously causing the false entries, while McKnight was tried for aiding or abetting or being accessory before the fact in causing the false entries to be made.

The prosecution asserted that deductions for checks were withheld from the books at the direction of Strout to bolster the bank's reserves. Silva was alleged to have stated his knowledge of these withhold entries. Judge Greenhalge in rendering his decision declared that in view of the fact that the bank commissioner has required returns to be made in certain forms, and those requirements were technically followed, even though the final result of the report was to convey false information, the charges were not sustained.

New Claim Made To 'Casey' Ballad

Casey swings a bat again for the Mudville nine in the current number of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. It seems another claimant has risen to join the ranks of those who claim to have written the great American epic. Harvard men are interested in the controversy because Mr. Ernest L. Thayer, class of 1885, is believed to be the legitimate author, his claim having been duly investigated by several responsible men and found valid.

This famous ballad, sung in the year 1888, was first printed in the San Francisco Examiner for June 3, 1888, while Mr. Thayer, former Lampoon editor and Ivy orator of his class, was with that paper. His modest statements in the 1885 class reports give little information about the circumstances which brought forth "Casey at the Bat," but it is believed to be an after-thought concerning the only ball game which the Harvard team lost in his senior year in college.

The poem begins, "The outlook wasn't brilliant for the Mudville nine that day," and ends, "And now the air is shattered by the force of Casey's blow." An epilogue explains, "But there is no joy in Mudville—mighty Casey has struck out." Mr. Thayer is now living in quiet retirement in California.

SNOW TRAINS OFFER CHOICE OF 3 TRIPS

Three distinct destinations will mark a new departure in the "Snow Train" of the Boston & Maine Railroad Sunday. The change, it is announced, is to give winter sport fans a diversified opportunity for all forms of sport, both for the amateur and the expert. Sections of the trains will go to Wilton, N. H., Franconia Notch via North Woodstock, N. H., and to Laconia, N. H.

At Wilton, the winter sport enthusiasts will find a real winter carnival in progress. There will be sled dog races, ski and snowshoe races, a wood chopping contest, a hockey game and other events. At North Woodstock, residents have made special arrangements to take care of visitors and a trip to the Flume, Lost River, and the Old Man of the Mountain has been arranged. The Laconia train will be operated for expert skiers and snowshoers who desire to make the trip to Belknap Mountain.

Sports Carnivals Planned to Aid City Relief Fund

Contributions to the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign reached a total of $2,376,489 today, it was reported from headquarters. This represents an increase of about $29,400 over the total yesterday.

As a further aid to reaching the campaign's $5,000,000 goal, plans for a series of sports carnivals were made yesterday at a meeting of leading sportsmen at the Exchange Club. Hockey, wrestling, amateur boxing, professional baseball, polo and possibly tennis and track are included in the list of sporting events to be scheduled, the proceeds of which will go to the relief fund.

Begging upon the street is not necessary for anyone in Boston, according to the Boston Council of Social Agencies. The picturesque stories of men gathered about the rubbish fires at the Parkman Band Stand and culling choice bits from the restaurant and hotel barrels are interesting reading, but those men do not have to do that, Mr. Roy Cushman, head of the agencies, declared.

When the applicant for help is a resident of Boston and the need is apparent, he should be referred to the Department of Public Welfare at 43 Hawkins Street or to the Central Council of Agencies at 43 Tremont Street where his needs will be met by an agency.

Legion Commander Speaks in Boston

The American Legion was called "the greatest potential force for good in America," by Mr. Louis A. Johnson, national commander, in an address today before the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Mr. Johnson was invited to speak to the House.

He spoke chiefly on the maintenance of adequate national defense and compared the national wealth and defense of the United States with that of other countries. "In proportion to our national income, the United States spends less on armaments than even the defeated and disarmed European countries," he declared. "For each $1,000,000,000 of our national wealth, the United States maintains less than 1000 soldiers, while Germany maintains nearly twice as many and Russia nearly 200,000 soldiers. And the United States is a $320,000,000,000 country, he said.

The speaker touched also on the Legion's policies, stating that recognition of Soviet Russia is opposed until such time as the Soviet should cease to carry on propaganda in this country seeking change in government by force of arms. The Legion also favors deportation of aliens in this country who flaunt their disrespect of American laws. Mr. Johnson further listed rehabilitation as the first duty of the organization, and second only to care of the disabled is that of dependent children.

BOSTON POLICEMEN LAUDED

Speaking on the "Splendid Morale of the Boston Police Department," Mr. John M. Anderson, deputy superintendent of police headquarters, last night declared that in his opinion, this department ranks with the best in the world. Mr. Anderson was the guest speaker at an informal dinner at the Hotel Somerset given in his honor by the Canadian Club of Boston of which he is a member.

Legal Profession Of Massachusetts Honors Dr. Albers

Bench and bar of Massachusetts honored Dean Homer Albers on completion of his fiftieth year of connection with the Boston University Law School at a dinner last night in the Hotel Somerset. As a fitting testimonial to his half century of affiliation with the school, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, announced the establishment of a memorial professorship to be known as the Dean Albers chair.

Some of the law dignitaries present included Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, Dean Charles Clark of the Yale Law School, Judge John C. Crosby of the Supreme Court, Judges James M. Morton of the United States Circuit Court and Charles H. Donahue and Henry T. Lummus of the Supreme Judicial Court. Gov. Joseph B. Ely was also present.

Dean Pound spoke on "The American Law Teacher." He lauded Dean Albers as "one of the teachers who in the past generations have done great things for American legal education and thus for American law and for justice according to law." Turning to a general law discussion, Dean Pound declared lawyers must remedy the laws for a better administration of justice.

Dean Albers, introduced by Governor Ely, responded to the many tributes paid to him by the speakers, and modestly expressed his gratitude for their kind words. The Dean told of the urgent need of further improvements in substantive law. Particularly, he said, justice must be speeded up. "To delay justice is frequently to deny justice," he declared. In closing, he reviewed the activities of the law school over which he presides and told how 50 years ago there were 109 teachers and an annual budget of less than $200,000. Today, the school has about 600 teachers and more than 13,000 students. The annual budget now is nearly $2,000,000, he concluded.

Ousted Chief of Police Bobs Into Office Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSBURG, Mass., Feb. 17—Voters opposed to Chief of Police George W. Hall, whose office of chief was abolished at the annual town meeting Tuesday, have another problem to consider today.

Mr. Hall is the senior member of the town's board of selectmen and as such traditionally entitled to the chairmanship. As chairman, however, he automatically becomes head of the force of constables which constitutes the town's police department. So there you are.

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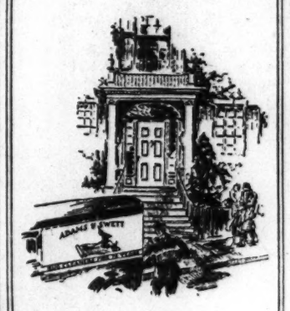

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WOMEN CONCLUDE LEADERS' COURSE AT NEWARK, N. J.

Committee Work, Debating, and Dramatics Wind Up Training Venture

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 17—Women from 21 New Jersey towns and from the neighboring states of Pennsylvania and New York are returning home this evening after completing a two-day course in "the art of being intelligent," arranged by the New Jersey Committee on the Cause and Cure for War.

The work accomplished was considered very satisfactory by the members of the committee headed by Mrs. Frederic H. Sanford of Nutley and Mrs. Frederic Beggs of Wyckoff, who see in the graduates of the course potential leaders of public opinion in their respective communities.

The women have learned how to serve on committees, how to debate a controversial question, how to read a book or newspaper, and how to dramatize their views.

"You can't expect much from a committee that has been appointed just because there always has been such a committee," declared Miss Rhoda E. McCulloch of the National Young Women's Christian Association who conducted the course on "the art of being intelligent."

"Neither can you expect much from a committee member who has been appointed because somebody thinks that Mrs. L. really should have something to do," continued Miss McCulloch. "And as for the chairman who just dashes in to preside or gets up a hasty meeting by telephone call, the committee will not feel under her leadership that it can adequately meet its task."

The conference was planned as an experimental venture in thinking and included a discussion on how its members, already alert themselves, could waken interest in their own communities in international affairs. Writing letters to the newspapers, conducting meetings, and direct-by-conversation methods of reaching everybody from the grocer to the banker were suggested.

As an object lesson in how to debate Miss Margaret Buttenheim and Mrs. Elvira Fradkin offered an "old style" exhibition of forensics, mixing facts, logic and emotion with relation to the subject of war debts to the confusion of the audience.

The referees, Miss McCulloch and Mrs. Laura Waples McMullen of New York City, chairman of international relations for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, decided that the debaters had taught the audience nothing.

Thereupon Mrs. Franklin and Miss Buttenheim changed sides and argued from the opposite point of view, first accepting a statement of incontrovertible facts as providing historic background for their differing conclusions.

"An open mind is what we must strive to have," said Mrs. Beggs, who summarized the debate. "Our job as women is to teach our communities to separate facts from opinions and to formulate conclusions."

Mrs. Stella Marek Cushing directed a play, in which the audience participated, as the conclusion to a course in available material for dramatizing the peace movement.

The inter-related world problems were set forth last evening by Mr. Leslie Buell of the Foreign Policy Association, and by Mrs. McMullen, who drew from her own experience in the Far East last summer to discuss the Sino-Japanese situation.

Roosevelt Assailant Careless of Future

(Continued from Page 1)

cept for his anxiety for those who were injured.

"As far as I am concerned, I cannot imagine living in fear of possible death.

"Eleanor Roosevelt."

She also expressed a determination to carry out her plan to drive in her roadster with her two dogs to Washington for the inauguration.

In New York it was learned that many of Mrs. Roosevelt's friends and associates planned a concerted effort to dissuade her from driving to the capital.

Mrs. Roosevelt stood for nearly an hour before an audience of 3000 at Bailey Hall, Cornell University, and talked of the necessity for farm women to broaden their mental horizons in these days of change. The rest of her day's routine included a breakfast with members of the Cornell faculty and leaders of various state organizations, a lecture on economics at the university, a luncheon, a tea party, and last night the Master Farmers' dinner, at which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman was the speaker.

Secrecy Is Maintained On Roosevelt Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The make-up of his Cabinet engaged President-Elect Roosevelt in separate conferences with three Senators today as his special train sped across Virginia and Maryland to New York.

The conclusions reached by him and Senators Cordell Hull of Tennessee, Carter Glass of Virginia and Bronson Cutting of New Mexico, remained to be disclosed, however, as all the participants kept tight lips.

Persons in the presidential party apparently took it for granted that the conferences would determine whether Senator Hull would be Secretary of State or Secretary of the Treasury, after March 4, with much hinging on whether Senator Glass would return to the Treasury post he has had before.

Expectation that he would not assent to the assignment was evident in some quarters, with the name of Mr. William H. Woodin of New York—close associate of Mr. Roosevelt—entering as a possibility for the treasury should Mr. Glass decline and Mr. Hull get the state post.

Senator Hull said he discussed the general economic situation while with the President-Elect.

President-Elect Tells His Story of Attempt

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT TO NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Relaxing on the train carrying him to New York, President-Elect Roosevelt today told the story of the attempted assassination of himself. Here it is:

"I have heard so many accounts myself that I have been trying to think what really happened as I saw it.

"After I had finished speaking, someone from the talking picture people climbed on the back of the car and said you must repeat that speech for us. I said I would not. He said 'we have come 1000 miles for this.' I said 'I am very sorry but I can't do it.'

"Having said that, I slid off the back of the car into my seat.

"Just then Mayor Cermak came forward and I talked with him about a minute about Chicago in general. Then he moved off behind the car. Bob Clark (one of the secret service men) was standing right by him. As he moved away, a man came forward with a long telegram and started telling me what it contained. While he was talking I leaned forward. Just then I heard what I thought was a firecracker, then several more. The man talking with me pulled back and the chauffeur started the car.

"I looked around and saw Mayor Cermak doubled up with Mrs. Gill collapsing. I told the chauffeur to stop. He did. About 15 feet from where we started. The secret service men shouted to him, 'Get out of the crowd.' The chauffeur started again and I stopped him again, this time at the corner of the bandstand.

"Looking back I saw Cermak being carried along and we put him in our car. I held him all the way to the hospital."

TITLED MASON VISITS CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Marquis of Zetland, Provincial Grand Master of the North and East Riding of Yorkshire, under the United Grand Lodge of England, was made an honorary member of the Zetland Lodge, No. 12, A. F & A. M. The guest was the first of his family to visit the lodge named after his grandfather.

Flivver Becomes a Hay-Burner

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IOWA TRANSPORT UP TO DATE

Horses Win Over "Gas" but How Sheepish the Team Looks and Who Can Blame Them? To Come to This! Much Better to Haul an Honest Farm Wagon

When Iowa farm produce hits bottom and the farmer can no longer afford to run his car he can still afford to ride in comfort, says Mr. Hans C. Hansen of Audubon, Iowa, who has removed the motor from his car, attached a whiffletree to it and uses a team for locomotive power. The whiffletree is easily detached and the car stored in the garage when not in use. The motor and drive shaft are removed, making the car a light, comfortable, all-weather vehicle.

STRONGER GUARD THROWN AROUND THE PRESIDENCY

Protection of Both Hoover and Roosevelt Speedily Reënforced

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Human protection as strong as careful organization can make it surrounds every President of the United States. Now that another example of the need for eternal vigilance has been given in Miami, the network which the United States Secret Service preserves around the Chief Executive and his successors has been swiftly and silently reënforced.

Since election day a special Secret Service detail has been with President-Elect Roosevelt. Needless to say, it is today strengthened, while the large group which protects President Hoover is this morning larger and more vigilant than ever. But few will ever know what the Secret Service has done or is doing. An essential of its continued success is its continued secrecy.

Soon after he heard of the incident, President Hoover personally ordered Mr. W. H. Moran, head of the Secret Service, to redouble protection around President-Elect Roosevelt. He then called Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, and instructed him to take every possible protective and preventive move.

Considering the multitude of occasions on which Chief Executives present themselves in public, with opportunities of fanatic attack unpreventably available at every hand, the number of such attacks has been gratifyingly few. Particularly during the present troubled period the necessity of guarding the head of the nation has been manifest. Unsettled and disordered human minds at such a period turn to crazed acts, and it is the job of patriotic citizens, just as it is of the Secret Service, to keep a wall of safety around the President.

The experienced and alert men who constitute the Secret Service recognize the highest function of all their responsible tasks to be the safety of the President. The chief of the organization, Mr. W. H. Moran, keeps a well-knit and highly developed group at his finger-tips. In the White House is a well-known group of operatives, under Mr. Richard Jervis. Their faces have been almost as frequently photographed as the President's, for they are always to be seen when he emerges in public.

For many months, recognizing the temper of the times, the Secret Service has been particularly on the qui vive. Especially during the campaign, when President Hoover was constantly before the public gaze, and when certain fires of human hate concentrated upon him, the Secret Service was on the job. But no really serious incident occurred, although once or twice there were minor misadventures which might have been deliberately intended.

But the President's guardians realize that the best protection is not only invisible, but intangible. Popularity and friendliness fasten an unseen shield around the man in the White House. That Mr. Roosevelt receives almost no fanatical or threatening letters is taken as a heartening indication.

And ultimately, of course, it is realized that the real armor which the President wears is not of human forging.

Repeal Battle Ground Shifts to States

(Continued from Page 1)

the drys can muster 13 of this total of 20 states they can defeat the repeal proposal. As ammunition in their contest they can ask for no better material than the wind-up address of Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho yesterday, in which he declared that the repeal resolution in its present form—stripped of safeguards against the return of the saloon—would bring back that institution in 60 days after ratification.

As passed by the Senate yesterday, the resolution now before the House has only one qualification to the so-called "naked repeal" proposal of Speaker John N. Garner, voted down in the House on the first day. This is section 2 which would put into the Constitution the essence of what is now statutory law under the Webb-Kenyon Act, directing the Federal Government to prohibit importation of liquor into dry states.

The vote in the Senate yesterday marked a landmark in prohibition history. It was the first time in 15 years that the control of the dry leaders has been broken. The vote was the more spectacular inasmuch as the Seventy-second Congress was elected as an overwhelmingly dry body, and because even so late as last year it was not possible to muster more than a few dozen wets on a given vote.

Text of Repeal Resolution

The proposed Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as embodied in the Senate prohibition repeal resolution, follows:

Joint Resolution

"Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein)

"That, the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the several states:

ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The Eighteenth Article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"Section 2. The transportation or importation into any state, territory or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress."

Rail Labor Chief Urges Short Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Recalling that during the last Democratic national régime railroad workers won the long-coveted eight-hour day, railway unions, supported by the American Federation of Labor, are preparing to launch a move for a six-hour day with higher rates of pay coincident with the inauguration of President-Elect Roosevelt.

Mr. A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, speaking at a meeting of the National Committee on Economic Recovery, Feb. 15, asserted that the adoption of shorter work hours with increased hourly rates of pay is the "only feasible solution of the maldistribution of wealth responsible for the depression."

The meeting was called under the auspices of the Civic Federation in the Metropolitan Club and Mr. James W. Gerard, former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, presided.

Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, said he was inclined to agree in principle with proposals for shortening the working day. However, the interests of capital and of the investing public must be considered, he warned. Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., indorsed Mr. Whitney's demand for a six-hour day.

Nations Get League Manchurian Report

(Continued from Page 1)

in the event of withdrawal being decided upon it is probable that Count Uchida will merely send a letter to Sir Eric Drummond, League Secretary-General, explaining Japan's decision after which despite the two years' notice clause, Japan will consider itself no longer a member of the League. He said that Japan unquestionably would insist on retention of the former German islands, held as a mandate, on the ground that these were the spoils of war.

A navy spokesman said that the navy would support this view. Count Uchida confirmed the report that he gave permission to Mr. Matsuoka to leave Geneva as soon as he desires after the Assembly adopts the report recommendations and to return to Japan via America. He said he did not know whether Mr. Matsuoka planned to confer with President-Elect Roosevelt.

MONTANA ACT MAKES NEPOTISM A CRIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 17—Public officials of Montana or any of its political subdivisions, members of boards or commissions and heads of departments are debarred from employing persons related to them by an act of the Legislature which has just been approved by Gov. J. E. Erickson.

The act, which is now in full force, further prohibits agreements for the employing by one official of relatives of another official. Violations are classed as misdemeanors and the penalty is fixed at a fine of from $50 to $1000 or imprisonment not exceeding six months. Efforts to bring out a law prohibiting nepotism have been made by Montana Legislatures many times in the past and it was only because of the acute unemployment situation that its proponents were successful this year.

AMERICAN DEBT TALK LIMIT SET IN LONDON PRESS

Obstacles Facing Cabinet in Widening Scope Are Shown by Garvin

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 17—The extreme difficulty with which the MacDonald Cabinet is faced in persuading Parliament that the British debt delegation to Washington should be prepared to make provisional decisions on related economic questions is well illustrated in the latest appeal of Mr. J. L. Garvin of the London Observer for an early and final settlement on its own merits of all intergovernmental indebtedness.

The task which still remains to be accomplished in bringing the public opinion of the English-speaking countries to a common understanding on the debt problem is further shown by the nonchalant reply in today's Daily Express, which is England's equivalent of the Hearst press, to Mr. MacDonald's conciliatory pronouncement in the House of Commons earlier this week.

The Daily Express curtly informs the Cabinet that the British delegation should deal exclusively with debts and that the visit of the British representatives to Washington "should be in the nature of a courtesy call on Americans to inform them officially what they already know—that we can pay no more debt installments."

Similarity in Situations

Although since the visit of Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to Washington, a majority of the British Cabinet has come to favor giving unlimited range to the Washington conversations, it is apparent that Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues are confronted with the same problem in persuading the House of Commons that this is the proper course as are President-Elect Roosevelt and his advisers in persuading the American Congress to support whatever debt policy he will pursue.

As with all questions affecting the English-speaking peoples, Mr. Garvin approaches this problem with the greatest good will toward the United States and with the conviction that Anglo-American unity is essential to world recovery.

"No journal," writes Mr. Garvin in his Sunday Observer article—articles which Prof. Harold Laski has not unkindly described as Mr. Garvin's weekly thundershower, so vigorously do his words and ideas hail down upon his readers—"has striven more faithfully than this newspaper for Anglo - American understanding. Again and again through years past we have described it as the world's sheet-anchor. Never can we change that view."

Adopts Lausanne Model

Nevertheless, the present distance which separates large sections of popular American and British opinion on the debts is appreciable and it is desirable that the point of departure should be fairly understood on both sides.

This is Mr. Garvin's particular plea, that in face of President-Elect Roosevelt's repeated suggestion that a debt settlement must be "conditional upon" other matters—upon other compensatory agreements—the British Government should candidly make clear that in its judgment further payments on the present scale are impossible and the debts must be written down on the Lausanne model in the common interests of debtor and creditor alike.

Mr. Garvin's appeal for outspokenness on the British side is undoubtedly in line with both popular and official desires and therefore his latest discussion casts useful light on the issues which will face the American and British representatives when they meet for their conference in March.

Key to Debt Question

Regarding the relation of debts and reparations Mr. Garvin said in part:

"The key of the whole complex is Germany. Without the concurrent power of the United States at the time—whatever may have been the revulsion of American feeling afterward and too late—the Treaty of Versailles, with its system of reparations, never could have been framed and imposed. Since then America has insisted on a total distinction in theory between debts and reparations. In Europe no such distinction could exist either in a moral or a practical sense. On this side of the Atlantic, debts and reparations were solidly interlocked. They had to stand or fall together. They have fallen together. They are dead together.

"Our neighbors (the French) have become definitely more reasonable in their attitude toward the Reich, but to suggest now that Germany shall go scot-free for all the future, but that France shall continue to pay—that is the sort of proposition that makes a nation mad.

"Just as no German Government could be formed to continue reparations, no French Government can be formed to continue debts.

"On the British side the impossibility of further payment in the old way or in any other suicidal way is no less final. Here, too, after all the years of continued strain, human nature has been brought to the limit. No government can get any more out of it. Britain cannot consent to be made at long last the chief victim of the whole war; the special scapegoat for the general misfortune; penalized by comparison with both Germany and France. Any arrangement suggesting the shadow of that contingency would be rejected by Parliament."

Singer Turns Chef At Morgan Dinner

Mr. Amedeo Polucci, Italian operatic baritone, demonstrated his versatility last night by doffing his operatic robes and donning the chef's apron for the evening. He presided over the culinary arrangements at the annual spaghetti dinner and entertainment held by the Italian congregation of the Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations. Mr. Polucci is now a worker in the Memorial Good Will Industries.

An Italian dinner would probably be as impossible without music as without spaghetti, and that important part was not overlooked. During the dinner an accordion played continuously. Later, everybody flocked upstairs to the hall, where the Morgan Memorial International Orchestra held forth, under the direction of Mr. Jack Barres. To conclude the entertainment, the Italian Dramatic Club presented an amusing sketch by Mr. Nicola Fiore. More than 200 people were present.

The Rev. N. Notarpasquale, Italian pastor of the Church of All Nations and also of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, said the benefit was for use among the Italian people of the South End. Mr. Notarpasquale has done much work in this section of Boston and also at the Morgan Memorial.

ALBERT E. WINSHIP

Dr. Albert E. Winship, who passed on at his home in Cambridge, Mass., today, has been known throughout the United States for more than 60 years, through his connection with education. He was a native of West Bridgewater and served with the 60th Massachusetts volunteers during the Civil War. He has been editor of the Journal of Education since 1886 and was a charter member of several Boston organizations, the Chamber of Commerce, Twentieth Century Club, Boston City Club and the Puddingstone Club. Among his published writings are: "The Life of Horace Mann," "Great American Educators," "Educational Preparedness," "Famous Farmers" and "Educational History." He was also associated with the National Education Association and a regular speaker at the meetings of that organization.

Radio Novels in Fifty Years Are Forecast by English Poet

Davison Traces Development of Fiction Writing From Its Earliest Days Before the Winter Institute of Literature at University of Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 17 — A world without the novel as a form of literature is difficult for us to imagine, but possibly within 50 years the narrative form will be entirely altered and new inventions switch the novel into radio, said Mr. Edward Davison, English poet, before the Winter Institute of Literature at the University of Miami.

"As an art form, the novel is the newest of all, having existed only a few hundred years. Only 200 years ago, two-thirds of the people could not read at all. At that time the long epic poem was thought to be immortal. But the novel arose to fulfill a need. It is more elastic than any other narrative form. In comparison it makes the epic look clumsy and wooden.

"Drama in Elizabethean days fulfilled the function of the novel today. If Shakespeare were here today he would turn to the novel because he could reach more people than with the play. He seized upon the drama because it was freer than the narrative verse of his time."

The passing of Arnold Bennett, George Moore and Galsworthy has left a great gap in English literature, Mr. Davison said. New interpretations and methods are now in the hands of the young people of today. Already these writers are looked upon with veneration as belonging to the distant past, so rapidly does modern thought change.

"Literature grows from taking heed of literature," Mr. Davison said, adding that all literature is useful as stepping stones to something better. Kipling was cited as a great master in observing literature and improving upon it by adding of his own experience. "In sheer matter of skill, he is the master of them all," he said. "It is not popular now to praise Kipling, for purely political reasons. But by the side of him, all other writers of this type are mere reporters, and pub reporters at that."

"Sir Walter Scott put the novel on the buyer's bookshelf. His 'Waverley' was published anonymously, for being a poet, it was considered rather a disgrace for such a beloved writer to stoop to the novel. In a short time he had an enormous audience, his books being to his day what the movies are to us. They took people away to far lands and strange scenes. He founded the historical novel and his influence has been tremendous.

"Jane Austen, the first woman novelist, put all the men to shame. Her influence can never be measured. She was the first to take ordinary people in small towns where nothing ever happened and make them interesting. Working on a very small canvas, she gave a picture of a whole world, which was after all artificial because nothing had ever happened.

"Hardy was the first to break the pattern established by the Victorian writers in which everything always came out right, virtue always rewarded and evil punished. He released readers from the nice, wise proverbs of the past. He and Conrad gave the type of struggle all men are waging, hence the universality of their appeal.

"George Moore was one of the first realistic novelists. He broke the pattern on a large scale. Realism was taken up by Arnold Bennett, and Galsworthy is called the Thackeray of modern times."

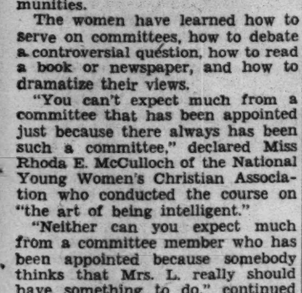
Press Is Praised By Mary Pickford

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—During all her contacts with newspaper writers, Miss Mary Pickford has been misquoted in the press less than half a dozen times.

Revealing this in a brief speech of appreciation at a dinner given in her honor by the New York newspaper women's club last night, Miss Pickford paid a warm tribute to newspaper reporters for the "help" they had given her and her fellow artists.

"We have often been quoted in the newspapers as saying very interesting things that we are not bright enough even to have thought of," she declared. "And if we had been bright enough to think of them, we should not have been able to put them into words."



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Flat little Schiaparelli pleats at the shoulders of this town tailor-made give the silhouette the 1933 breadth. It's just one from a new group of mannish tailleurs, all classic in cut and tailoring whether they have plain shoulders, wrap-around or plain skirts, single or double-breasted jackets. Mannish mixtures in gray, brown; navy or black.

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Fifth Floor

BONWIT TELLER
NEW YORK
FIFTH AVENUE AT 56TH STREET

DETROIT TAKES LEAD OF LEAGUE

Ties With Maroons as Toronto Beats Rangers—Chicago, Canadiens Win

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	7	11	85	69	43
N. Y. Rangers	18	6	13	101	78	42
Boston	18	5	14	90	75	41
Chicago	14	8	14	65	76	36
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	18	5	12	82	78	41
Montreal	15	4	15	89	83	34
N. Y. Americans	10	9	15	63	78	29
Canadiens	12	3	19	69	83	27
Ottawa	9	7	20	67	97	25

RESULTS FEB. 16

Chicago 2, Boston 1.
Canadiens 6, Ottawa 0.
Montreal 2, Detroit 2 (overtime).
Toronto 5, Rangers 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 17—Detroit Red Wings held Montreal Maroons to a 2—2 overtime tie here last night and moved up into first place in the American division of the National Hockey League, one point ahead of New York Rangers. The draw enabled the Red Wings to maintain their undefeated string at home since Dec. 18, when they were trounced 7 to 4 by the Montrealers. Each club scored once in the first period and once in the second period.

DETROIT		MAROONS
Moffatt, Sorrell, Emms, lw		
	rw, Ward, Brydson, W. Kilrea	
Hay, Voss, Lewis, c	c, Smith, Haynes	
Aurie, Wiseman, Goldsworthy, Carson, rw		
	lw, Northcott, Trottier, Duguid	
Evans, Buswell, rd	ld, Conacher, Wilcox	
Young, Gallagher, ld	rd, Noble, Wentworth	
Roach, g	g, Kerr	

Score—Detroit 2, Maroons 2. Goals—Young, Sorrell for Detroit; Conacher, Trottier for Maroons. Assist—Goldsworthy for Detroit. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime. Officials—W. J. Stewart, Boston, and Clarence Bush, Detroit.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 17—After trailing the other teams in the Canadian section from the start of the season the Montreal Canadiens, leaders at the end of the regular schedule last season, moved into fourth place, two points behind the third-place New York Americans, last night by defeating the Senators, 6 to 0. Canadiens showed all their clever play and speed of former years and their defense was closely knit throughout.

CANADIENS		OTTAWA
Joliat, G. Mantha, Harrington, lw		
	rw, Finnigan, Forslund, D. Roche	
Morenz, Lepine, Giroux, c		
	c, Wellard, Howe, Cox, McInenly	
Gagnon, Larochelle, Hart, rw		
	lw, Kilrea, Touhey, E. Roche	
Carson, Leduc, Starr, ld	rd, Shields, Burke	
S.Mantha, Bourgault, rd	ld, Rockburn, Burke	
Hainsworth, g	g, Beveridge	

Score—Canadiens 6, Ottawa 0. Goals—Joliat 3, Giroux 2, and Carson for Canadiens. Assists—Hart, Harrington, Bourgault, Morenz, Gagnon for Canadiens. Officials—G. N. Goodman, London, and Vic Wagner, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs, leaders of the Canadian division of the National Hockey League, outsped and outplayed the New York Rangers, their Stanley Cup rivals last spring, to gain a 5-to-2 victory last night in their final clash of the regular season. Toronto won four out of six encounters.

TORONTO		N. Y. RANGERS
Cotton, lw		rw, Dillon
Thoms, c		c, Osmundson
Bailey, rw		lw, Murdoch
Horner, ld		rd, Seibert
Clancy, rd		ld, Johnson
Chabot, g		g, Aitkenhead

Alternates—Primeau, Conacher, Jackson, Gracie, Downie, Day, Levinsky for Toronto; Boucher, W. Cook, F. Cook, Somers, Siebert, Keeling, Pettinger, Heller, Brennan for Rangers.

Score—Toronto 5, Rangers 2. Goals—Jackson 3, Conacher, Day for Toronto; Osmundson, Dillon for Rangers. Assists—Clancy 2, Conacher, Primeau, Levinsky for Toronto; Murdoch, F. Cook, W. Cook for Rangers. Officials—A. G. Smith, Boston, and Ed French, New York. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—The Chicago Black Hawks saved their last hope to remain in the Stanley Cup reckoning by defeating the Boston Bruins, 2 to 1, in a National Hockey League game at the Stadium here last night. Two players new to the team this year, McFadyen, forward, and Coulter, used at defense, were the scoring heroes.

CHICAGO		BOSTON
Gottselig, P. Thompson, McFadyen, lw		
	rw, Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, Filmore	
Romnes, Cook, MacKenzie, c		
	c, Barry, Stewart, Chapman, Lamb	
March, Couture, Jenkins, rw		
	lw, Beattie, Ripley, Heximer	
Abel, Coulter, ld	rd, Shore, Galbraith	
Graham, Coulter, rd	ld, Smith, Galbraith	
Gardiner, g	g, C. Thompson	

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 2, Boston Bruins 1. Goals—McFadyen and Coulter for Chicago; Barry for Boston. Assists—Jenkins for Chicago; Shore for Boston. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and J. J. Marks, Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SIEVERMAN, HYDE REACH FINAL ROUND

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Frank A. Sieverman Jr., present title holder of the New York Athletic Club, and Fillmore Van Cinderen Hyde, Harvard Club, who is making his first appearance as a veteran in this event, reached the final round of the United States veteran squash tennis championship yesterday when the two semifinal matches were played on the courts of the Columbia University Club.

UNITED STATES VETERAN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—
Semifinal Round

Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York Athletic Club, defeated R. H. Reutter, Columbia University Club, 15—10, 8—15, 15—9.
Fillmore Van Sinderen Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated R. Mason Kirkland, Fraternity Club, 15—3, 9—15, 15—12.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Birmingham-Southern 42, Mercer 37.
Boston 31, St. Michael's 21.
Chattanooga 43, Centre 27.
Clemson 36, Georgia 29.
Elmhurst 45, Wheaton 41.
Emporia Teachers 50, Washburn 40.
Hamilton 44, St. Stephen's 32.
Illinois College 32, McKendree 26.
Macomb 31, Eureka 28.
Maryland 34, St. John's 22.
Newberry 40, Catawba 21.
North Carolina 39, Davidson 26.
Ohio 32, Marietta 29.
Panzer 46, Newport N. T. S. 34.
Rockhurst 37, St. Louis 21.
South Carolina 43, Furman 29.
South Dakota 37, Morningside 22.
St. Benedict's 32, Haskell 26.
Stevens Point 46, White Water 24.
Tarkio 47, Missouri Valley 23.
Upsala 29, Baltimore 24.
Wofford 46, Presbyterian 10.
Wooster 33, Akron 26.

DOUBLES MATCH POSTPONED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—The final match for the Metropolitan squash racquets doubles championship, scheduled for yesterday at Heights Casino, between Perry R. Pease and George D. Debevoise of the Racquet and Tennis Club, present titleholders, and Junius A. Richards and Danforth Miller of Rockaway Hunting Club, was set over until next week, due to the absence of Debevoise from the city.

City A. C. Had Well-Organized Team of Class C Veterans

Coached by Frank Ward and Attending Every Single Scheduled Match Helps Them to Win Their Class Squash Tennis Title

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—The well-organized team of veterans of the City Athletic Club, coached by the outstanding professional of the game, Frank Ward, and faithfully attending every single scheduled match, even though merely as a substitute, came through at last to the final victory in the Metropolitan squash tennis team championships for unlisted players, known as Class C, for the first time since 1928. Five played in every match, including the play-off, and four filled the vacancies with great effect whenever given a chance. This was especially true of the chairman of the club committee, Edgar K. Simon, who was always on hand, and filled vacancies ranging from No. 1 to No. 7 on occasion.

Yale Club, winner in 1932, when the event was divided into three groups, failed to live up to its record, though this was partly due to the promotion of several of its regulars to Class B. But Bayside Tennis Club, winner in the second group last year, in which the City Athletic Club was then listed, fought the winners all through the season, and but for a 3-to-4 loss to City A. C., in the second round, played at Bayside, before the home team had been fully organized, might have scored over the new champions.

In the New Jersey Group, Montclair Athletic Club, with a new team, came through winner after a slow start, but could do nothing with the rank and file of City Athletic Club, though their two leaders won their matches, in the playoff. Both Elizabeth Town & Country Club, winner in that group a year ago, and Montclair Athletic Club, as well as Bayside Tennis Club, had been weakened by promotions to Class B, and had to develop new players to fill the places.

The battles between the leaders of the various clubs were close all the way through, with little to choose between them, but of the lesser players, the ultimate winners had by far the best balanced line, so that No. 3, No. 4 No. 5 and No. 6, supplemented by Simon, tipped the scale in favor of the City Athletic Club, which defeated Bayside, Yale and The Squash Club, each at 4 to 3. Otto Barth, No. 5, won every one of his matches, while Jules Blecher, No. 6, lost only to Yale, and Milton H. Fischer Jr., 5, and Milton Cohn, 4, dropped only two, choosing occasions when Simon could balance the account. Julian M. Cowen, the leader, lost only once, in the regular series, to the Bayside leader, but dropped another to F. G. Charshee, No. 1 for Montclair, in the playoff.

Toward the end of the season, Bayside was greatly strengthened by the play of young Frank A. Sieverman 3d, who did not get into action until after the holiday recess, and played so well when he did that he was regarded as a probable winner of the individual title until recently forced to retire for the season. The team results of the season were as follows:

NEW YORK GROUP

City A. C.	7	Columbia U. C.	0
City A. C.	4	Bayside T. C.	3
City A. C.	6	Crescent A.-H. C.	1
City A. C.	6	Princeton Club	1
City A. C.	4	Yale Club	3
City A. C.	4	Squash Club	3
City A. C.	7	New York A. C.	0
City A. C.	7	Harvard Club	0
Bayside T. C.	4	Harvard Club	3
Bayside T. C.	4	Squash Club	3
Bayside T. C.	4	Columbia U. C.	3
Bayside T. C.	4	Crescent A.-H. C.	3
Bayside T. C.	6	Yale Club	1
Bayside T. C.	6	Princeton Club	1
Bayside T. C.	4	New York A. C.	3
New York A. C.	4	Princeton Club	3
New York A. C.	4	Yale Club	3
New York A. C.	6	Crescent A.-H. C.	1
New York A. C.	4	Squash Club	3
New York A. C.	5	Harvard Club	2
New York A. C.	6	Columbia U. C.	1
Crescent A.-H. C.	4	Squash Club	3
Crescent A.-H. C.	6	Harvard Club	1
Crescent A.-H. C.	6	Columbia U. C.	1
Crescent A.-H. C.	4	Yale Club	3
The Squash Club	7	Princeton Club	0
The Squash Club	5	Yale Club	2
The Squash Club	4	Harvard Club	3
Yale Club	6	Princeton Club	1
Yale Club	7	Harvard Club	0
Yale Club	4	Columbia U. C.	3
Columbia U. C.	4	Princeton Club	3
Columbia U. C.	4	Squash Club	3
Princeton Club	4	Harvard Club	3
Princeton Club	5	Crescent A.-H. C.	2
Harvard Club	4	Columbia U. C.	3

NEW JERSEY GROUP

Montclair A. C.	6	Short Hills Club	1
Montclair A. C.	7	Elizabeth T. & C. C.	0
Montclair A. C.	4	Short Hills Club	3
Montclair A. C.	6	Elizabeth T. & C. C.	1
Montclair A. C.	6	Essex Club	1
Essex C. of N.	4	Elizabeth T. & C. C.	3
Essex C. of N.	6	Short Hills Club	1
Essex C. of N.	5	Montclair A. C.	2
Essex C. of N.	7	Elizabeth T. & C. C.	0
Short Hills Club	7	Elizabeth T. & C. C.	0
Short Hills Club	5	Essex Club	2
Short Hills Club	3	Elizabeth T. & C. C.	0

PLAYOFF

City A. C.	5	Montclair A. C.	2

Though Otto Barth, City A. C., by virtue of his play in the play-off as well as every game in the regular series, leads the individual records, two members of the Bayside Tennis Club, Edward L. Kemble and Richard W. Blake, playing higher up on the lineup of their club, also turned in perfect records of victory in every match played, and may upset the chances of a member of the champion team in the individual championship. The record of Jules Blecher is also paralleled by that of Frank L. Giusti of Bayside, who lost only one match, while F. G. Charshee, the Montclair leader, though playing fewer matches on account of the smaller group, is also formidable as a consistently victorious player at No. 1. The complete individual records are as follows:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Otto Barth, City A. C.	9	0	1.000
R. W. Blake, B. T. C.	8	0	1.000
E. L. Kemble, B. T. C.	8	0	1.000
J. O. Hobson, N. Y. A. C.	4	0	1.000
E. M. Rosenthal, C. A. C.	2	0	1.000
E. B. Twombly, S. H. C.	3	0	1.000
H. J. Mellon, C. A.-H. C.	1	0	1.000
P. C. Vehslage, E. C.	1	0	1.000
Jules Blecher, C. A. C.	8	1	.888
F. L. Giusti, B. T. C.	7	1	.875
F. G. Charshee, M. A. C.	6	1	.857
W. W. Cole Jr., M. A. C.	6	1	.857
O. C. Taylor, Y. C.	6	1	.857
B. M. Shanley, E. C.	5	1	.833
M. D. Grant, N. Y. A. C.	5	1	.833
A. G. Joyce, E. C.	4	1	.800
H. C. Ballou, S. C.	4	1	.800
M. H. Fischer, C. A. C.	7	2	.777
Milton Cohn, C. A. C.	7	2	.777
J. M. Cowen, C. A. C.	7	2	.777
J. H. Audrey Jr., Y. C.	6	2	.750
Spencer Armstrong, S. C.	6	2	.750
Q. A. Ryan, S. H. C.	3	1	.750
C. S. Moora, M. A. C.	3	1	.750
F. A. Sieverman 3d, B.T.C.	3	1	.750
W. J. Hannersiough, Y.C.	3	1	.750
J. N. Hynson, P. C.	3	1	.750
E. K. Simon, C. A. C.	5	2	.714
F. L. Allen, M. A. C.	5	2	.714
E. V. L. Marshall, M.A.C.	5	2	.714
P. B. Lawrence, E. C.	4	2	.667
E. M. Douglas, S. H. C.	4	2	.667
Carl Good, E. C.	4	2	.667
Carlos Lazo, S. C.	5	3	.625
W. A. Forrester Jr., S. C.	5	3	.625
D. J. Tobin, C. A.-H. C.	5	3	.625
Walter Oerlly, N. Y. A. C.	5	3	.625
C. H. Bohland Jr., N.Y.A.C.	5	3	.625
D. B. Fluegelman, C.A.C.	3	2	.600
A. L. Noel, S. C.	3	2	.600
R. L. Ardrey, Y. C.	3	2	.600
F. L. Glasby, M. A. C.	4	3	.571
W. W. Boddington, M.A.C.	4	3	.571
W. T. Hanley, C. A.-H. C.	4	3	.571
W. F. Koch, C. A.-H. C.	4	3	.571
S. R. Shepherd, S. C.	4	3	.571
S. A. Thompson, N.Y.A.C.	4	4	.500
C. E. Bunn, N. Y. A. C.	4	4	.500
G. T. Baxter, C. A.-H. C.	4	4	.500
V. de C. Lynn, C. U. C.	4	4	.500
M. C. Markham, P. C.	3	3	.500
Danforth Geer Jr., S.H.C.	3	3	.500
Robert A. Lester, E. C.	3	3	.500
Jack Champlain, B.C.C.	3	3	.500
W. M. Silleck, Y. C.	3	3	.500
J. H. W. Sullivan, Y. C.	3	3	.500
J. D. Hanley, C. U. C.	3	3	.500
E. V. Otis, H. C.	3	3	.500
E. P. Fields, S. H. C.	2	2	.500
C. G. Hurd, S. H. C.	2	2	.500
I. S. Riker, E. C.	2	2	.500
T. J. McCarthy, N.Y.A.C.	2	2	.500
D. H. Finck, C. A. C.	2	2	.500
W. H. Dunkak, C.A.-H.C.	2	2	.500
J. W. Drake, S. C.	2	2	.500
J. G. Gibbs, C. U. C.	2	2	.500
W. F. George, B. T. C.	1	1	.500
C. T. VanWoert, C.A.-H.C.	1	1	.500
A. C. Post, C. U. C.	3	4	.428
A. J. Fox Jr., Y. C.	3	4	.428
Denning Miller, H. C.	3	4	.428
O. D. Wells, H. C.	3	4	.428
H. V. McKeever, S. H. C.	2	3	.400
S. M. Morey, S. C.	2	3	.400
George Sykes, B. T. C.	3	5	.375
R. W. Ince, C. U. C.	3	5	.375
A. T. Foster, H. C.	3	5	.375
F. R. Lawson, N. Y. A. C.	3	5	.375
J. R. Kiernan, C. A.-H. C.	3	5	.375
Donald M. Smith, E.T.&C.	2	4	.333
R. L. Tompkins, P. C.	2	4	.333
R. H. Berry, E. C.	2	4	.333
James W. Sykes, B. T. C.	1	2	.333
F. P. Stevenson, S. H. C.	1	2	.333
Joseph Larocque, H. C.	1	2	.333
W. H. Ferris, C. U. C.	2	5	.285
J. Gallagher Jr., C.A.-H.C.	2	5	.285
Louis Long Jr., P. C.	2	5	.285
R. B. Hollander, P. C.	2	5	.285
R. C. Aikenhead, C. U. C.	2	6	.250
D. H. Alexander, P. C.	2	6	.250
R. L. Rafalsky, P. C.	2	6	.250
M. S. Matuck, H. C.	2	6	.250
W. B. Muldaur, E. T.&C.	1	3	.250
W. C. Gay, C. A.-H. C.	1	3	.250
A. P. Monroe, S. H. C.	1	3	.250
I. H. Peck, Y. C.	1	3	.250
Arthur Knox Jr., P. C.	1	3	.250
P. S. Miley, H. C.	1	4	.200
N. C. Jaquith, E. T.&C. C.	1	5	.167
Louis Martin, B. T. C.	1	6	.142
W. D. Cunningham, Y.C.	0	1	.000
R. H. Sleicher, M. A. C.	0	1	.000
D. E. Leith, S. C.	0	1	.000
Merle Johnson, S. C.	0	1	.000
H. W. Asher Jr., Y. C.	0	1	.000
J. A. Graham, Y. C.	0	1	.000
J. P. Philips, C. U. C.	0	1	.000
E. G. Scarrett, C. U. C.	0	1	.000
H. H. Elias, C. U. C.	0	1	.000
J. K. Weeks, P. C.	0	1	.000
H. D. Chaplin, P. C.	0	1	.000
C. C. Warren, H. C.	0	1	.000
D. E. Dimock, E. T. & C. C.	0	2	.000
Dr. H. M. Ill, E. C.	0	2	.000
Arthur Dooley, M. A. C.	0	2	.000
S. D. Sasse, N. Y. A. C.	0	2	.000
Arthur Douglas, C. U. C.	0	2	.000
D. J. Schoonmaker, P. C.	0	2	.000
Philip Zach, H. C.	0	2	.000
Ralph Roberts, B. T. C.	0	3	.000
E. L. Kilroe, C. U. C.	0	3	.000
Morris Cooper Jr., H. C.	0	3	.000
C. S. Smith, H. C.	0	3	.000
E. W. Baker, S. C.	0	4	.000
W. M. Chamberlain, H. C.	0	4	.000
Allan Church, E.T.&C.C.	0	5	.000
F. J. McCarthy, E.T.&C.C.	0	5	.000
H. E. Landis, E. T.&C.C.	0	5	.000
J. K. Leeds, E.T.&C.C.	0	6	.000

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	21	5	8	96	52	47
Syracuse	19	5	10	103	82	43
London	17	7	8	68	49	41
Windsor	13	5	16	68	86	31
Detroit	10	2	22	57	81	22
Cleveland	7	4	23	77	119	18

RESULT FEB. 16

Buffalo 6, Windsor 1.

BISONS EASILY BEAT BULLDOGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Feb. 17—Buffalo Bisons outclassed Windsor Bulldogs in an International Hockey League game here last night, 6 to 1. It was the third-straight victory for the Bisons over Windsor here and gave the locals a lead of four points over the second-place Syracuse Stars.

SEVEN-MAN TRACK TEAM PICKED

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has selected a powerful seven-man track team to compete in Europe next summer. Invitations to join the squad have been definitely accepted by Bill Carr, Olympic 400-meter champion, and Gene Venzke, world's indoor record holder at the mile, both of the University of Pennsylvania; Ben Eastman of Stanford; Jim Bausch, Olympic decathlon champion; Ralph Metcalfe, crack sprinter; and George Spitz, world's indoor high jump record holder. The seventh member of the team probably will be George Saling, Olympic high hurdles champion. The team will leave for Europe immediately after the national championships at Chicago, and compete in Stockholm and probably in Germany, France and Italy as well.

DETROIT PLAYER DEALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 17—Manager Carson Cooper of the Detroit Olympics last night announced the signing of Frank Ingram, an experienced right wing, for the balance of the season. Ingram was recently released by Cleveland Indians after a salary dispute. He will join the Olympics Friday. Ingram was formerly with Boston Bruin Cubs and Chicago Black Hawks. At the same time Cooper announced that Bob Davis, former Duluth and Fort William defenseman, had been taken up to the majors by Detroit Red Wings for the balance of the season. The Red Wings will carry 17 players.

MRS. HILL WINS WAY TO FINAL

Faces Maureen Orcutt for Golf Championship of Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 17—Mrs. Opal S. Hill of the Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., eliminated the last of the British threats in the women's golf championship of Florida at the Palm Beach Country Club here yesterday when she defeated Kathleen Garnham of London, Eng., 3 and 1.

Maureen Orcutt of Englewood and the White Beeches Golf and Country Club of Haworth, N. J., the medalist and defending champion, also reached the semifinal round yesterday, defeating Grace Amory of the Deep Dale Golf Club, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., 3 and 2.

Mrs. Hill, women's western champion in 1929, 1931 and 1932, outdrove the English star and made the turn 1 up. On the seventeenth, a 150-yard hole, Mrs. Hill drove to within a few feet of the cup and sank her putt for a winning 2. The contestants played out the bye hole, Mrs. Hill getting another birdie to make her score 40—40—80 to Miss Garnham's 41—44—85.

Miss Orcutt has two legs on the new Gold Challenge Cup, which she won in 1930 and 1932, and a victory in this year's final will give her permanent possession of the trophy. In the semifinal-round match yesterday Miss Orcutt was slow in getting under way, Miss Amory leading 2 up at the seventh. The Long Island girl won the fourth, fifth and sixth holes, but conceded the seventh when she dubbed her third. Miss Orcutt squared the match on the eighth when Miss Amory drove into the rough. Miss Orcutt made the turn 1 up and then won the tenth and fourteenth holes for victory. The eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fifteenth were halved.

WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF FLORIDA—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Kathleen Garnham, London, Eng., 3 and 1.
Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., defeated Grace Amory, Deep Dale Golf Club, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y., 3 and 2.

Harvard Club Wins Class C Playoff

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 — Harvard Club climbed a step further toward its final victory in the Metropolitan squash racquets Class C team championship yesterday, when its team defeated Union League Club, in the New York division playoff, on the courts of the loser, 3 to 2.

The other playoff, between Montclair Athletic Club, New Jersey winner, and Greenwich Country Club, winner of the playoff in the Westchester division, was indefinitely postponed.

HARVARD CLUB 3, UNION LEAGUE CLUB 2

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated A. G. Scheerer Jr., 15—12, 15—10, 11—15, 15—10.
C. W. Hooen, Union League, won from Dr. J. L. Jacobs, by default.
J. N. Olmsted, Harvard Club, defeated Charles H. Jewett 2d, 15—10, 15—12, 15—13.
R. K. Webel, Harvard Club, defeated G. V. Cox, 15—9, 10—15, 15—12, 15—8.
S. K. Barbour, Union League, defeated F. K. Williams, 15—9, 15—7, 12—15, 15—8.

REDS BACK IN TIE FOR FIRST AGAIN

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	17	7	9	93	68	41
Providence	19	3	11	88	76	41
Boston	14	5	11	85	71	33
New Haven	9	3	17	58	79	21
Quebec	9	2	20	68	98	20

RESULT FEB. 16

Providence 4, Boston 1, overtime.

Providence Reds moved into a tie for first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League race with Philadelphia as a result of defeating the Boston Cubs, 4 to 1, in overtime before 6000 fans at the Boston Garden last night. The Bruin Cubs were top-heavy favorites before the game, as the Reds had lost 7 to 1 in Philadelphia the previous night and were able to play only 12 men and the goalie, with three of the 12 far from in the best of condition. Raymond only played two minutes. The showing of the Cubs was disappointing and they looked stale.

PROVIDENCE		BOSTON
Murray, Alexandre, lw		
	rw, Saunders, Davie, Buckles	
Gaudreault, Raymond, Connor, c		
	c, Cook, O'Neil, F. Jerwa	
Rivers, Taylor, McCully, rw		
	lw, Burmister, Weir, Benson, O'Neil	
Trapp, Hinsperger, ld		
	rd, Lane, Davie, Warshawski, F. Jerwa	
McVicar, Trapp, rd		
	ld, J. Jerwa, Warshawski, Lane	
Byrne, g	g, Jackson	

Score—Providence 4, Boston 1. Goals—Murray 2, Gaudreault, Taylor for Providence; F. Jerwa for Boston. Assists—J. Jerwa for Boston. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

CRIMSON-GREEN SEXTETS MEET

Harvard and Dartmouth will play the second game of their annual hockey series at the Boston Garden tonight. The Crimson sextet won the first contest last Saturday on Dartmouth's home ice at Hanover, 3 to 2, when Ian "Mike" Baldwin '33 broke a 2-all tie with only 10 seconds of the final period remaining. Although Harvard holds an edge, the Green showed plenty of "fight" in the previous meeting, and a close game is expected.

RENA MacDONALD DEFENDS TITLE

Rena MacDonald of the Alpha Girls' Club of Quincy retained her title of women's senior New England A. A. A. U. shotputting champion at the meet of the Boston Park Department for women held at the Paris Street Gymnasium, East Boston, last night, with a put of 11.07 meters. This is a new record for the event, as it is the first time it was ever held under the metric system. Margaret Tierney, Boston S. A., was second and Celia Gelinas, Alpha G. C., third.

BACHMAN AT MICHIGAN STATE

EAST LANSING, Mich., Feb. 17 (AP)—Charles W. Bachman, former University of Florida gridiron mentor, was named head football coach at Michigan State College yesterday by the state board of agriculture. Bachman succeeds James H. Crowley, who resigned to accept a similar position at Fordham University.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	7	0	3	25	20	14
Kansas City	6	0	7	30	32	12
St. Louis	5	0	7	29	25	10
Wichita	3	0	4	18	25	6

RESULT FEB. 16

Kansas City 3, St. Louis 2, overtime.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Bates 3, Bowdoin 2.
Boston U. 5, Boston C. 1.
Colby 2, Northeastern 2.
McGill 4, Montreal 1.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Dartmouth 51, Bowdoin 19.

ENGLISH TEAM VICTOR, 5 TO 1

Defeats New York Women Squash Racquets Players at Heights Casino

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Following up a continuous 10 days of play in the United States national championship at the Merion Cricket Club, a team match against the championship Philadelphia squad, and the Atlantic coast championship at Atlantic City, the touring English women squash racquets players met and defeated a picked New York team yesterday at the Heights Casino, 5 matches to 1.

Susan Noel, champion of England and the United States and recent winner of the Atlantic coast championship, at the top of the list yesterday defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Tarrytown, N. Y., in a hard-fought, five-game match, scored at 12—15, 15—6, 14—16, 15—12, 15—12.

The only English visitor losing her match yesterday was Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe, captain of the touring side. Mrs. Wolfe bowed to Mrs. E. Trevor Hill of Ardsley at 8—15, 10—15, 15—8, 15—5, 15—9.

The feature battle of the day was easily that between Miss Noel and Mrs. Green. The New York contestant showed fine playing form, even better than her play in the national championship recently, making a series of brilliant shots and remarkable gets. Miss Noel however pulled away from defeat by driving straight backhand shots a few inches above the tin and varying her attack to meet the situation.

A doubles exhibition squash racquets match was played. Nancy Cave of England, paired with Mrs. William H. Adams of Cedarhurst, defeated Mrs. Gwendda du Boulay of England and Mrs. Green, 15—13, 15—9.

The England-New York team-match summary follows:

SQUASH RACQUETS TEAM MATCH
ENGLISH TOURISTS VS. NEW YORK

Susan Noel, England, defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, New York, 12—15, 15—6, 14—16, 15—12, 15—12.
Cicely Fenwick, England, defeated Mrs. John Blerwirth, New York, 15—8, 15—6, 15—12.
Nancy Cave, England, defeated Mrs. William H. Adams, New York, 15—11, 15—8, 17—15.
Mrs. Gwendda du Boulay, England, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., New York, 15—7, 15—9, 12—15, 15—11.
Mrs. V. S. Daniell, England, defeated Marguerite Anderson, 12—15, 15—10, 15—13, 12—15, 17—15.
Mrs. E. Trevor Hill, New York, defeated Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe, England, 8—15, 10—15, 15—8, 15—5, 15—9.

Class C Squash Tennis Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—The first of the big final individual squash tennis championships, the United States Class C, for players never ranked, got under way with a crowd of 66 listed in the lineup, yesterday on the courts of the City Athletic Club, winners of the team championship.

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP
—First Round

J. H. Ardrey Jr., Yale Club, defeated E. M. Rosenthal, City A. C., 18—13, 15—10.
R. W. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated Carl Good, Essex Club, 15—0, 15—1.
P. R. Lawson, New York A. C., defeated C. M. Ives, Yale Club, 15—10, 2—15, 15—0.
David H. Finck, City A. C., defeated C. H. Bohland Jr., New York A. C., 15—5, 15—7.
W. A. Forrester, Squash Club, defeated R. H. Berry, Essex Club, 15—8, 15—5.
R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, defeated F. L. Glasby, Montclair A. C., 15—0, 15—10.

McGILL SIX REGAINS CANADIAN ICE TITLE

CANADIAN SENIOR INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP
FINAL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	3	1	0	15	6	7
Toronto	2	1	1	10	9	5
Montreal	0	0	4	5	15	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 17 — McGill University regained the Canadian intercollegiate hockey championship, won last year by Toronto, by defeating University of Montreal yesterday by 4 to 1. The victory gives McGill three victories and a tie in four scheduled games, while Toronto has two victories, a tie and a loss and Montreal has sustained four defeats.

McGILL		MONTREAL
G. Crutchfield, Riddell, lw		
	rw, Walker, C. Berthiaume	
Farquharson, Robertson, c	c,

Finland Shows New Tendency To Let Citizens Run Business

Estonia Adds Steadily to State Enterprises, but Latvia Shows Tendency to Withdraw—Greece's Industry Mostly Private

An investigation of the extent to which governments are participating in industry in various parts of the world has been undertaken by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the results being set forth in 18 articles, of which this is the eleventh.*

Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS—State participation in industry, which has always been a feature of Finnish life, has recently been undergoing a sea-change from the direct to an indirect type. Moreover, the trend in favor of state enterprise which used to set quite strongly in Finland is now definitely in the opposite direction.

In the past few months the most important industrial undertakings in which the Finnish Government is interested have been turned into joint stock companies. The State still holds the majority—or all—of the shares. But the management has been taken out of the hands of the Government and put under the control of independent boards of administration which appoint the executive bodies responsible for the business side of the enterprises.

This change is the result of experience gained during the past 15 years. In 1918, the State bought two large paper and pulp making factories, which had previously been private companies mainly in the hands of Norwegians. These two concerns, Enso Gutzeit and Tornator, were left under independent management and have since made a satisfactory showing.

Back to Corporate Control

A similar undertaking—the Veitsiluto Sawmill Company—under direct government control was much less successful. As a result of criticism in the Finnish Diet it was ultimately decided to turn not only the sawmill business into a joint stock company, but also the Imatra Electric Power Company—the biggest hydroelectric station in the country—and the Ootukumpu Copper Company, both of which belong to the State.

The change-over became effective only this summer, so it is too early to say whether the result has been beneficial or otherwise.

The same tendency for independent management is seen in the method adopted for controlling the sale of liquor when the prohibition law was rescinded this spring. All sales and manufacturing are in the hands of a special government monopoly company. The Government appoints an administrative board for a period of three years and this board chooses the executive management.

The railroads, on the other hand, still remain as they always have been, under the control of a subdepartment of the Ministry of Communications. Similarly the forests, as distinct from the paper, pulp and sawmill concerns already mentioned, are a sub-department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

State Railways Pay Profit

The State owns nearly 40 per cent of the country's forest land from which it expects to draw an income for the current year of $700,000. The state railroads are also a paying proposition and made a profit of $832,000 last year. The canals are another state enterprise which generally show a profit.

The Bank of Finland which controls currency is a state bank founded in 1811. Parliament elects a board of supervisers and the directors are nominated by the president on the advice of this board.

Radio is provided by the State in partnership with private enterprise. The State owns the stations and controls the technical side of the business but does not interfere with the programs. There are four Government representatives on the managing committee of 19.

Estonia Adds Steadily To State Enterprises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia—Unlike its southern neighbor, Latvia, the Estonian state has steadily increased the number of its industrial and commercial enterprises since it began in 1910. The most important enterprise is the state oil-shale works at Kohtla. The oil-shale is burnt raw on an increasing scale in the state railroads and provides a large portion of the country's requirements for distilled oils.

The state is also largely interested in the huge peat deposits which are a feature of this country. At Ellamaa a state electric power station of 1750 kilowatts is run entirely on peat. It supplies current for certain of the railroads.

The state also competes with private concerns in the timber trade. It owns a large proportion of the forests and operates a number of sawmills in various parts of the country. It also builds many of its own airplanes.

In finance, the state bank, known as Eesti Pank, is nominally a private company. But the greater part of the shares are owned by the Government, which, however, is under an obligation by terms of the bank's charter to dispose of them to private individuals within a specified period. Meanwhile the Government appoints the Governor and the seven directors, whom the law says must be chosen from industry, commerce, agriculture, cooperatives and organized workers.

Through another bank—the State Mortgage Bank—the state exercises a powerful indirect influence on industry. Many of the industrial undertakings in the country have obtained loans through this institution and are not at present able to repay. If these concerns were forced into liquidation, the Mortgage Bank would lose its money. The Government is therefore obliged in its own interests to see that the businesses in question are properly conducted.

Since the slump began, the Government has taken an increasing interest in the control of the import trade. In respect of a number of commodities, importation today is only allowed under license. Not only is the volume controlled, but the Government also uses the license system to direct trade into certain channels, countries which buy from Estonia being given the preference over those which do not. For example, Great Britain used to buy from Estonia five times as much as it sold. Under the license system the Government has deliberately encouraged imports from Great Britain, with the result that by October the proportion had become two to one instead of five to one, as formerly.

Latvia Not So Keen For Federal Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Latvia

RIGA—Latvia has latterly fought very shy of state participation in industry—particularly in view of the fact that it is next-door neighbor to Soviet Russia. As a legacy from the days when Latvia was part of Tsarist Russia, the Government runs the railroads and, until the slump, generally made a profit on them without charging exorbitant rates.

The State owns the greater part of the forest lands in the country. But it lets out the felling of timber to private individuals, who bid for the various plots put up for auction each year. The State, however, is responsible for forest conservation and reafforestation.

Almost the only industrial undertaking in which the State is engaged is the manufacture of sugar. This it inherited from a private concern which was unable to make its factory pay. In the state's hands, however, the undertaking has turned into a marked success and the original single factory has now become several.

The State also runs a small fleet of merchant vessels which previously to the slump showed good profits. All the ports, too, are operated by the Government, but as autonomous concerns not subject to governmental interference. Autonomy is also a feature of the state bank, the governor and directors of which are nominated by the Government and approved by the Parliament, after which they are irremovable, except through a bill of impeachment.

In the commercial field, there is a state monopoly for the export of flax. The Government is obliged to take any quantities offered by the farmers at a price fixed in advance. Latterly this has involved the State in considerable losses, as it has not been thought desirable in the interests of agriculture to reduce the price to the market level.

Greek State Not Eager To Take On Businesses

Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—With the Greeks traditionally known as the merchants not only of the Levant but North Africa, it is not surprising that state participation in industry in the home country is of the slightest.

Apart from the railroads and the monopolies there are no state industrial or commercial enterprises of any importance. Even the so-called "public utilities" water, gas and electricity, are generally run by private companies under concession either from the Government or the locality concerned. Mines and natural resources are also developed by private enterprises, the Government contenting itself by skimming off royalties based on the output instead of actually running the concerns itself as is a normal method in other Balkan countries.

Ports in Greece are generally run by committees in which the Government nominates a proportion of the members. In the Piræus and Saloniki there are free zones which are under the exclusive control of the Government.

A considerable part of the state revenue is derived from certain government monopolies, such as gasoline, matches, cigarette paper and so forth. The profits of the monopolies, however, have been allocated to the service of the foreign debt and their administration has been intrusted by the Government to a special Greek company which is under the control of the International Debt Commission constituted in 1898 to watch over the interests of foreign bondholders, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Finance.

The Greek Government takes a considerable interest in land development and reclamation. Some years ago a large loan was floated abroad to finance reclamation work in the Vardar Valley and elsewhere. There is also a considerable area of the country—nearly 6,000,000 acres—under forests. More than 4,000,000 acres of the forest land is owned by the Government.

No less than 55 per cent of the Greek export trade is in tobacco. Although this industry remains in private hands, the Government has established a special department, known as the Office for the Protection of Greek Tobacco, to help the industry and coördinate the efforts of individual growers. This department which has branches at Kavalla, Saloniki and Volo, works on business lines independent of government control. A somewhat similar arrangement exists for the olive industry.

PRINCE-PROFESSOR HONORED

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Prince Louis de Broglie, professor of physics and winner of the Nobel Prize in 1929, has been awarded the Grand Prix de Monaco by the Academy of Science in Paris. Prince de Broglie who is a professor at the Sorbonne has made a special study of the problems of relativity

ROMAN ALTAR DISCOVERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—Workers excavating here in connection with new offices for the Northumberland County Council unearthed a Roman altar and several Roman coins. The relics have been taken to Hancock Museum here.

Berlin Has Fewer Motor Accidents

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—There were 1000 fewer street accidents in Berlin last year than in 1931, according to official statistics. The reasons given for this improvement are improved discipline on the part of the general public and reduced traffic.

The study shows that most of the accidents were due to carelessness of driver or pedestrian, since they generally took place in clear weather, in the daylight and on dry roads, and most often between 4 and 5 p. m. Of the 23,824 street accidents, only 325 were traceable to defects in the machine, 7406 were due to drivers and 1948 to pedestrians. Drunkenness on the part of the pedestrian accounted for 89 accidents.

Berlin authorities have become much stricter in regard to negligent driving. In 1932, 319 drivers' licenses were withdrawn, compared with 159 and 224 respectively in the previous two years. To obviate accidents to traffic officers, which have averaged more than 20 yearly, the transfer from hand to mechanical regulation is being increased. Of 128 main traffic points in Berlin, 48 have now been fitted with light signals.

SLIDES THREATEN LOIRE CHATEAUX

Special from Monitor Bureau

TOURS, France—French authorities are studying measures to prevent the recurrence of such serious landslides as that at Rochecorbon near here recently. An entire block of buildings was destroyed as the result of a landslide

Anxiety is expressed that a large section of the famous château region of the Loire is in danger from the same source. For about 30 miles along the river from Saint Patrice to Tours the houses are built on a steep slope composed of soft sandy stone, and much of this ground is said to have been undermined by erosion and by quarrying. A number of the most famous French châteaus are in this zone, and there is therefore considerable agitation to have the Government take some action to prevent further catastrophes.

Fascist Movement Founded by Dutch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTRECHT—A Fascist National-Socialist movement has been founded here. It has a membership of more than 1000 and possesses the imported external details of the Fascist system, such as a headquarters building called "The Brown House," uniformed young men, a color party, the outstretched arm salutation, and the slogan: "Down with Marxism."

The National Socialist movement bears a distinct nationalist mark, is opposed to the existing parliamentary system and prophesies the near ruin of the nation. The aim of the movement is to build up the nation, to maintain the empire, to exchange for the materialist paradise of Marxism—which, it is stated, is the domination of evil—the national socialism which aims at the well-being of the whole nation, looking away from group or personal interests.

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

Adapted From the Czech

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the housewife has reached the point where she feels she has used her favorite recipes a bit too frequently and wishes that someone would invent a new kind of meat (or at least a new way for serving old kinds), then let her try the following recipes, which have been adapted by an American woman from dishes served in a Czech family.

Some housewives complain that their "men folks" will not eat left-over meat. But it has been the writer's experience that the meats here described are received with very good grace the second day, if care is taken to vary the other dishes on the menu and perhaps serve potatoes one day and noodles the next. Always be sure to leave the meat standing in its own gravy and to keep it covered in the refrigerator. These precautions help to preserve its flavor.

Do not neglect to taste your food before serving. It may need more seasoning or it may have boiled down and become too salty.

Pot Roast of Beef

Sear in a little hot fat and season with salt and pepper
2 lbs. bottom of the round or undercut. Slice
1 medium-sized onion and brown with the meat. Add
½ teaspoon mixed pickle spices. Be sure not to use any of the little red peppers that are included in most spice mixtures and use only four or five of the black ones. Half cover with boiling water and add,
2 tablespoons vinegar
1½ teaspoons brown sugar.

Boil very slowly four hours, replenishing the water if necessary. It will be tender and delicious. Thicken the gravy.

This is enough for eight helpings. To be true to form, this should be served with noodles.

Noodles

Get the "fine cut" noodles and prepare according to directions on the package. One layer is enough for two people. When tender, drain and pour over it
¾ cup of milk. Boil five minutes and add,
1 teaspoon butter and a dash of pepper.

* * *

Tasty Boiled Beef

Cover with boiling water and season
1½ lbs. bottom of the round or undercut with very little fat. Add
1 medium-sized onion sliced.
½ teaspoon dried thyme and marjoram mixed (These can be purchased at any good grocery)
2 tablespoons vinegar
1 rounded teaspoon brown sugar.

Boil very slowly for about four hours.

This is enough for six helpings.

Serve with noodles and the following gravy:

Gravy

1 rounded tablespoon minced onion
½ teaspoon thyme and marjoram mixed
1 teaspoon flour (heaping)

Brown the onion and herbs in a little butter. Then add the flour and brown. Pour over it
2 cups liquor from your meat
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 teaspoon brown sugar and let come to a boil.

* * *

Pan Braised Pork Chops

4 lean pork chops. Cut off almost all the fat. Dredge in flour and season with salt and pepper. Heat a little of the fat in a frying pan and brown the chops thoroughly. Cut up
1 small onion and brown with the chops. Add
½ teaspoon caraway seeds. When all is nicely browned cover with boiling water and boil slowly for two hours.

(Note—These chops are delicious cold and taste much like chicken.)

The use of caraway seeds with meat may sound strange to the average person, but do not hesitate on this account. This dish has been prepared dozens of times and always receives an enthusiastic welcome. Serve with it noodles and cabbage prepared as follows:

Bohemian Cabbage

Slice
1 medium head of cabbage sliced and
1 large onion. Salt and pepper, cover generously with water and boil fully an hour. Pour off water and add
4 or 5 spoons of the liquor from your meat (pork or veal only)
2 tablespoons vinegar,
½ teaspoon caraway seeds.

Thicken with flour.

* * *

Stuffed Veal

Get 2 pounds of veal from the loin or shoulder. Have your butcher make a large pocket in it which should be filled with the stuffing described below. Season the meat with salt and pepper and spread over it lard and butter—half and half. Place in a covered pan with 2 cups boiling water and bake slowly 3 hours. Will serve six.

Stuffing

2 cups cracker crumbs
1 egg
1 teaspoon minced onion
1 pinch ginger (large or small according to taste)
Milk enough to make a paste of the crumbs (about ¾ cup)
Salt and pepper
Butter, size of a hickory nut (melted)
⅓ teaspoon thyme and marjoram mixed.

Serve with Bohemian cabbage.

Today's New RECIPE

CHICKEN, VEAL OR HAM MOUSSE

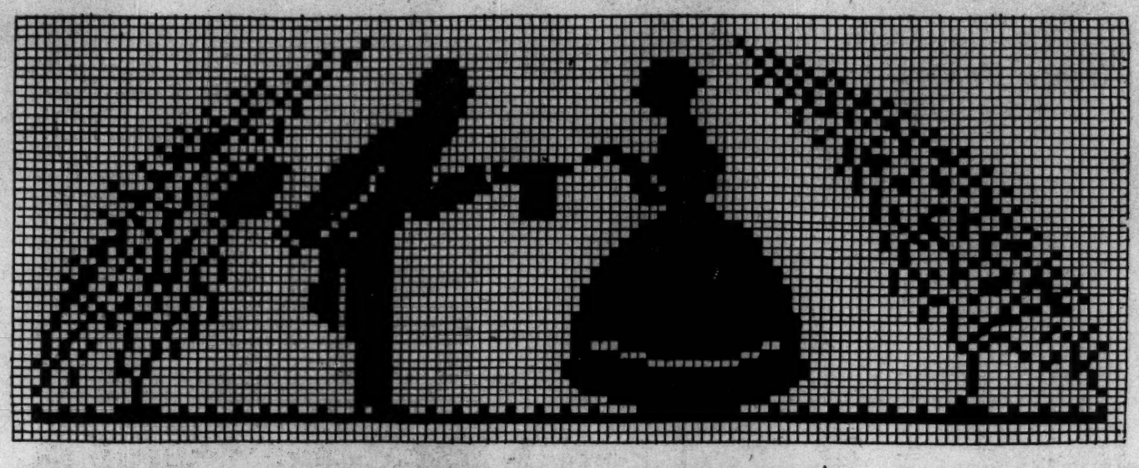
(6 Servings)

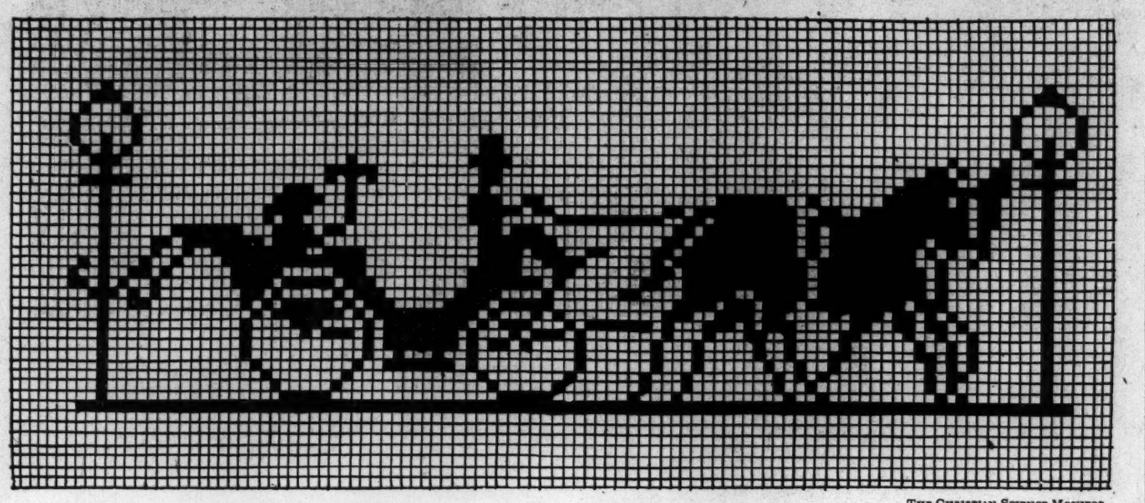
1 level tablespoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
Yolks of three eggs
¼ teaspoonful salt
¼ teaspoonful paprika
1½ cups hot chicken stock
⅔ cup cold cooked chicken, veal or ham
½ teaspoonful salt
½ cup heavy cream or evaporated milk

Beat yolks of eggs slightly, add salt, paprika, and chicken stock slowly. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens; then add gelatine, which has soaked in cold water about five minutes. When gelatine has dissolved, cool, and add chicken or other meat finely chopped or ground. Season highly with salt and paprika. Chopped almonds may also be added if desired. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in cream or evaporated milk beaten until stiff. Turn into wet mold, and chill. When firm unmold on platter, and garnish with slices of lemon or tomato, and parsley.

Left-overs become every bit as attractive as the original serving if you combine them with Knox Sparkling Gelatine. For more ways to fix left-overs and new salad and dessert ideas, just send a post card to Knox Gelatine Co., 800 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y.

The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.





NEW CROSS-STITCH DESIGNS

Worker Over Cross-Stitch Canvas on Towels, Runners, Pillow Slips, and So Forth

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Canvas must be basted with great precision on the article to be cross-stitched. The embroidery can be done in solid colors or in a variety of tones, but should these be delicate they must include no black, which proves too heavy except in consciously flamboyant schemes, such as orange and black, scarlet and black, yellow and black alone.

As We Entertain in China

By NELLIE SOY WONG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai, China

THE custom of separating the social life of men and women is gradually disappearing among the younger people of China, although there are still conservative families who cling to the old idea, for it used to be the case that men and women did not meet at Chinese parties.

Whenever a lady wishes to entertain (and the same methods are followed by men) all that needs to be done is to inform the No. 1 boy, who is the general housekeeper and lord of all the servants in that household, that such is the case, and that the dinner will take place on a certain date, comprise so many courses and so many guests. He consults with the cook and a menu is prepared for the approval of the mistress. After she has seen that all the courses written out for the dinner are correct, she hands him a certain sum of money for the provisions.

On the appointed day of the party the No. 1 boy sees to it that the house is perfectly clean and orderly and that the dinner table is properly set long before it is time for the company to arrive. The hostess is able to look her prettiest and welcome with undivided thought her invited friends. Each guest is greeted first by the gate keeper, who stands by the open entrance and announces the arrival of each in a loud voice. Hearing this call, the No. 1 boy comes rushing to the gate to escort the guest into the "keh fang" or guest room. Here the hostess greets her company.

The Organization of a Dinner

When all the guests have arrived the No. 1 boy quietly informs his mistress that dinner is ready and she invites her friends to enter the dining room, she being the last one to enter. As soon as the guests are assembled there, the hostess escorts her guest of honor to the upper seat, which always faces the door. Having seated everyone, she takes the lowest seat, her back toward the door.

Each Chinese dinner party is divided into three parts. The first consists of cold dishes, which a westerner would call hors d'œuvres, such as ducks' eggs, spiced ham, smoked fish, preserved haws, pickled peaches with rose petals, fried walnut meats, oranges sliced lengthwise (skin and all), candied lotus seeds, and salted black watermelon seeds. The second part of the meal is called "Big Dishes," which means rich meat courses, like roast duck, walnut chicken, pineapple chicken, sea cucumbers cooked in chicken broth with chestnuts, egg-flower soup, ham cured in honey, sweet and sour fish, and thinly sliced chicken. The third part of the dinner is known as "Small Dishes," which makes use of many vegetables and light foodstuffs, such as soy bean sprouts, fried with just a little fat till tender; green winter cabbage soup, pigeons' eggs, salted fish, egg omelet, oysters, shrimps fried with cubed water, chestnuts and other vegetables.

Three Types of Dinner

The informal dinner for a few friends should consist of 24 courses, each dish being considered one course. Such a menu is what the Chinese call "pien fang." A Chinese banquet is much more elaborate and would not be complete without at least 48 courses or dishes. Some of the more formal repasts consist of as many as 96 courses, but such a function occurs only on very rare occasions. However, I was once at a dinner given by Princess P'u, the sister-in-law of the former Emperor P'u, which set before us 100 courses. We sat at table so long that the small hours of morning were already peeping in when we finally arose.

The Chinese have much variety in their menus. To entertain with a 24 course dinner or with a banquet of 48 courses, or with a formal function of 96 courses, is no effort for the Chinese hostess. Nor does it worry the chef.

While I was in America I often entertained my friends at luncheons and dinners, serving the "pien fang" meals, and I did not have any trouble in getting the supplies. The meat, fowl and fish referred to in Chinese recipes are the same as those used in American kitchens. Bamboo shoots, water chestnuts, ginger, bean sprouts and soy bean sauce are obtainable either in Chinese groceries or in the grocery departments of large department stores.

Printed Textiles

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE way in which the engraver's art can be put to new uses was demonstrated at an exhibition recently held in the Little Gallery, London, of hand-block printed silks, cottons, linens and velvets, by Miss Enid Marx, who is now employing her skill as a wood engraver to decorate textiles. Playing with geometric forms as the fancy takes her, Miss Marx evolves a variety of patterns composed of simple units in complex arrangements. Tiny arrows, flying in mass formation; primitive herring-bone scratchings; straight lines of varying widths crossed into a darn; scribbled curves; plain dots and stars, constitute the basis of the designs. An interesting shadow effect was produced on a curtain by blocking a few slanting parallel lines across a series of triangles, while a lovely color effect was secured by combining blue and rust for the foundation of a zigzag pattern on white velvet.

A charming design on a cushion cover was composed of an endless assortment of minute forms; and a curtain, decorated in a bolder pattern—which, Miss Marx confesses, was suggested to her by an ice-cream cone—was exceedingly original. Perhaps it was an ordinary comb which was responsible for one of the most daring designs in the show, a repetition of comblike forms, overprinted in opposite directions, and carried out in black blocked on a terra cotta-colored ground.

"Materials vary considerably in their acceptance of color," Miss Marx explained, pointing out several hues for which, she said, she had employed the same vegetable dye. "It is all more or less of a toss-up." Judging by the beautiful, subdued tones, however, which constitute so much of the interest of the exhibits, one comes to the conclusion that the "toss-up" in every case has been a most fortunate one.

To be happy at work, it has been pointed out, one should have a sense of success in it, and not attempt to do too much. A good method in all things induces pleasure, and if one can look upon housekeeping as a profession there will be found in it considerable scope for improvement and ingenuity.

The Fruits of Leisure

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LITTLE unusual leisure has come to me during the last few weeks. The 10-room house, with its attic, its study, its fireplace to feed and clean, and all the other "dear distracting" duties, has been temporarily closed, and we are hibernating in a hotel suite.

There were a few things on which I discovered I could not close the doors, and so it came about that we packed into the storage space of the old car about 20 books, a few house plants and fewer pictures.

When we had packed the things which we felt that we must take with us we began to look around—perhaps it is better to say I began to look around. There were books that I had been planning to read, or reread, when there should be time. Why not take some of them? I was reminded that we would be near a large public library, and that surely we ought to be able to get from there any book that we might want.

* * *

I argued that there are some books which cannot be read easily during the time which one is allowed to keep a library book; that there are books which one likes to pick up when one is just in the mood for them, and which it is a pleasure to know are waiting to entertain one at any time.

I remembered that Prof. Harry Overstreet recently gave "great companioning" as one of the seven factors which were important in achieving triumphant happiness and success. He mentioned the Bible first in the list of great companions, then other books that he said would serve as companions and would furnish an "expanding awareness of life and its meaning."

And so some more books were carefully wrapped and packed into the only available place left in the car.

* * *

As we drove out of the yard the "understanding person" said, with those whimsical, teasing lines appearing around his eyes, "Do you remember the stories we used to read of Aunt Samantha?" That was all he said, but it was enough to remind me of the stories, very popular some years ago, of one Aunt Samantha who was an inveterate traveler. She went to the World's Fair in Chicago; she went to the London Exposition; she journeyed south in the winter and north in the summer. Her arguments with her long-suffering husband were so facetious that they were recorded for graphophones and were quoted in daily conversation. And all because she insisted on carrying with her, wherever she went, all the "comforts of home," which for her, included a cat, a cage of canaries, a parrot, several hat boxes, "telescope bags, and other 'purtenances of travel,'" as she called them.

* * *

But I refused to be teased. I replied in my sweetest tones, "I always felt sorry for Samantha. She didn't take a volume of Chaucer or a copy of Boswell's Life of Johnson with her on her journeys. She missed a lot."

In parenthesis I cannot refrain from adding that I feel that I have traveled a long way on the road that leads to complete tactfulness; not once have I said "I told you so," when the understanding person has repeatedly read aloud choice bits from Johnson.

In Agnes Repplier's essay on "Leisure" she reminds us that "it is to leisure that we owe the 'Life of Johnson' and a heavy debt we must, in all integrity, acknowledge it to be."

* * *

It is a source of satisfaction to learn that there are today fewer "mentally unemployed" than has been the case for many years. The facts on which this conclusion is based were obtained from public libraries, university extension courses, correspondence studies and lecture and concert bureaus.

To quote Miss Repplier again, "Work is not the only good thing in the world. . . . The god of labor does not abide exclusively in the rolling-mill, the law courts, or the corn-field. He has a twin sister whose name is leisure, and in her society he lingers now and then to the lasting gain of both."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Famous Mrs. Beeton

WANDERING about the National Portrait Gallery in London, the other day, I found myself standing before a glass case which contained, among other portraits, a tinted photograph of a young woman. It was one of the latest acquisitions, and the only photograph the Gallery possesses. Beneath the portrait were the words:

Isabella Mary (Mayson) Mrs. Beeton
1836-1865
Wife of S. O. Beeton, Editor-publisher, inspired by whom she wrote her famous book on household management and cookery, 1859-61.

So that was Mrs. Beeton! Totally unlike the stout, middle-aged person I had always associated with the large book which stood on the kitchen mantelpiece, and which had been such a mysterious joy to us as children, chiefly on account of the colored pictures of dainty dishes it contained. Here I stood before a bonny girl, with a mass of dark hair, parted in the center and caught up by a single plait coiled round her head. Her eyes were blue, and a fresh color was in her cheeks. She wore a tight bodice of striped material, closely buttoned down the front. At her neck was a collar of pointed lace, finished off with a large cameo brooch from which was suspended a gold chain. Lace hung at her elbows, and round her wrists were narrow bands of black velvet. A small black silk coat was slipped over her shoulders, and her skirt sailed out upon the cushions of the couch on which she half reclined.

* * *

Wonderful young lady to look so tranquil in the midst of so much work, for there were few idle moments in the busy round of Mrs. Beeton's days. She was married in the summer of 1856, at the age of twenty, to Samuel Orchardt Beeton, one of the English publishers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and was attended at the church by eight bridesmaids. She wore a bonnet, and a white silk frock flounced to the waist above a beautiful petticoat, each flounce of which was of a different design, embroidered for her by one of her sisters.

The Beeton's first home was at 2, Chandos Villas, Pinner, from where Mr. Beeton went by train each day to his office in Fleet Street. When a girl, Isabella had taken lessons in pastry-making from a confectioner, which activity was considered ultra-modern, and "not quite nice." Heedless of criticism, however, the bride began to collect recipes for a book she intended to bring out, testing each with the greatest care before accepting it. The winter of that year was extremely severe, and every day saw hungry children coming to her door with cans to be filled. The soup she gave them was oxhead, described in her book as "Useful Soup for Benevolent Purposes"; and so appetizing was it that the number of children became more and more, and the cans ever larger and larger.

* * *

It was in 1859 that the first of a series of small publications appeared, with a buff paper cover, price threepence monthly. It was called "Beeton's Book of Household Management," and had a colored frontispiece depicting one of "The Free, Fair Homes of England." Besides recipes it comprised Information for the Mistress and her large staff, "With a History of the Origin, Properties, and Uses of All Things connected with Home Life and Comfort."

"I must frankly own," Mrs. Beeton writes in the Foreword, "that if I had known, beforehand, that this book would have cost me the labor which it has, I should never have been courageous enough to commence it. What moved me, in the first instance, to attempt a work like this, was the discomfort and suffering which I had seen brought upon men and women by household mismanagement. I have always thought that there is no more fruitful source of family discontent than a housewife's badly-cooked dinners and untidy ways. Men are now so well served out of doors—at their clubs, well-ordered taverns, and dining houses, that in order to compete with the attractions of these places, a mistress must be thoroughly acquainted with the theory and practice of cookery, as well as be perfectly conversant with all the other arts of making and keeping a comfortable home." The twenty-four monthly parts, which were bound together in one volume, constituted four years of incessant labor, a remarkable achievement for so young a girl, writing at a time when the profession was practically closed to women.

Reading the pages, one sees—or fancies one sees—into the heart of the writer. What, we wonder, lay behind these words: "The Choice of Acquaintances is very important to the happiness of a mistress and her family. A gossiping acquaintance, who indulges in the scandal and ridicule of her neighbors, should be avoided as a pestilence." And again: "Friendship should not be hastily formed, nor the heart given, at once, to every new-comer."

* * *

On the question of the wardrobe she was on sure ground, contributing, as she did, fashion articles to her husband's journal, "The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine"—the first publication to issue paper patterns to its readers. Isabella bought the models for these patterns in Paris, taking care to select her own clothes from the best establishments while there, with the result that she was always well and fashionably dressed. "In purchasing Articles of Wearing Apparel," she admonishes her readers, "whether it be a silk dress, a bonnet, shawl, or riband, it is well for the buyer to consider three things: (1) That it be not too expensive for her purse; (2) That its color harmonizes with her complexion, and its size and pattern with her figure; (3) That its tint allow of its being worn with the other garments she possesses."

On the subject of the paying of calls she has given much thought. "When other visitors are announced," she writes, "it is well to retire as soon as possible, taking care to let it appear that their arrival is not the cause. Serious discussions and arguments, even during visits of friendship, are," she says, "to be altogether avoided."

* * *

Advice is also given on entertaining. "The Half-Hour before Dinner," she writes, with genuine feeling in every line, "has always been considered as the great ordeal through which the mistress, in giving a dinner-party, will either pass with flying colors, or, lose many of her laurels. The anxiety to receive her guests—her hope that all will be present in due time—her trust in the skill of her cook, and the attention of the other domestics, all tend to make those few minutes a trying time. The mistress, however, must display no kind of agitation, but show her tact in suggesting light and cheerful subjects of conversation."

Arrived at the table, "It is generally established as a rule," she counsels, "not to ask for soup or fish twice, as in so doing, part of the company may be kept waiting too long for the second course—when perhaps, a little revenge is taken by looking at the awkward consumer of a second portion."

But it is under the heading, "The Ball," that we glimpse the gay young wife, endeavoring to restrain her capacities for enjoyment at the expense of her guests. "It is well for the hostess," she warns her readers, "even if she be very partial to the amusement, and a graceful dancer, not to participate in it to any great extent, lest her lady guests should have occasion to complain of her monopoly of the gentlemen, and other causes of neglect. . . . A gentle hint from the hostess, conveyed in a quiet, ladylike manner, that certain ladies have remained unengaged during several dances, is sure not to be neglected by any gentleman. Thus will be studied the comfort and enjoyment of the guests, and no lady, in leaving the house, will be able to feel the chagrin, and disappointment of not having been invited to 'stand up' in a dance during the whole evening."

Few volumes contain as much "between-the-lines" interest, in addition to sound printed information and advice, as the world-famed Cookery Book of young Mrs. Beeton.

D. A. L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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The Old Town Square, Prague: From an Etching by Prof. T. P. Simon

A Dream

Was it a dream? We sail'd, I thought we sail'd,
Martin and I, down a green Alpine stream,
Under o'erhanging pines; the morning sun,
On the wet umbrage of their glossy tops,
On the red pinings of their forest floor,
Drew a warm scent abroad; behind the pines
The mountain skirts, with all their sylvan change
Of bright-leaf'd chestnuts, and moss'd walnut-trees,
And the frail scarlet-berried ash, began.
Swiss chalets glitter'd on the dewy slopes,
And from some swarded shelf high up, there came
Notes of wild pastoral music: over all
Rang'd, diamond-bright, the eternal wall of snow.
Upon the mossy rocks at the stream's edge,
Back'd by the pines, a plank-built cottage stood,
Bright in the sun; the climbing gourd-plant's leaves
Muffled its walls, and on the stone-strewn roof
Lay the warm golden gourds; golden, within,
Under the eaves, peer'd rows of Indian corn. . . .

Soon the plank'd cottage mid the sun-warm'd pines
Faded, the moss, the rocks; us burning Plains
Bristled with cities, us the Sea receiv'd.

—MATTHEW ARNOLD. "Poems."

Winter Twilight

The mid-winter day is ended;
I walk the wide, white road;
The winter twilight is splendid,
With diamonds scattered abroad.

The stars in the snow atwinkle;
The silver bells on the trees
Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle
Sterling melodies.

The breath of the breeze is rhythmic,
The pine-stalks ring like coins;
I sing, and the snow sings with me,
And the heart joins. . . .

—PHILIP RASKIN. in "Selected Poems." (New York: World Syndicate.)

Zoölogy on the Hearth

During winter days and evenings when an open fire is welcome, the shapes of logs laid on the andirons and the way they burn compose a fascinating spectacle all their own.

Two of the most interesting specimens that the writer has watched seemed worthy of record, each of them holding its picturesque character from the time it was brought from the woodpile until it at last crumbled to beautifully colored embers.

The first was a yard-long crocodile form, with jaws gaping. When this menacing reptile became well ablaze on the hearth, its red gums all along the upper jaw actually put forth keen teeth of flame!—a formidable thing to behold. If Wagner's music from "Siegfried" had been played while that weird maw was baring its fiery fangs, one could almost have seen the hero, in Lilliputian stature, advancing bravely among the brands to attack such a Fafnir dragon in its blazing lair.

The other member of the Log Menagerie was even more excitingly realistic. This gnarled section of an apple bough was surmounted by a grayish excrescence of the wood, which had grown in wrinkled folds into likeness of a walrus's head and visage, provided at just the right places with two orifices, one larger than the other, in surprising resemblance to staring eyes! It was difficult to believe that so accurate a presentation of the huge creature's face had not been carved by some human jester's knife. But no; a careful examination made certain that the eye openings, no less than the conformation of the droll head, were only natural growth. Really, the observer could hardly help laughing aloud while gazing into the ludicrously glum old beast's face, that seemed to resent capture out of some cold northern sea, and to be about to bellow protest against transportation to the andirons.

The lumpish bulk proved so unwieldy for the hearth space that its mammal head had to be propped against the peak of one of the irons, where it protruded with such likeness to a patient, but anxious-looking, old bull walrus as to be almost uncanny. He might have been just posed by an animal trainer to have his reluctant picture taken. But the burning! Such dramatic effects held the observer spellbound to catch every detail:

At first out of the astonished larger eye began to pour bluish smoke; and, when this ceased, it was startling to look deep into the open socket and see the scarlet blaze climbing nearer to the opening through a communicating flue in the log's ancient fiber! Ten minutes later—will the writer be believed? but he is reporting what he saw—fire streamers began to encircle the beast's corpulent neck, to form a fantastic blue-and-saffron mane, and then from below, other flames projected themselves from the blunt muzzle in unmistakable suggestion of protruding walrus tusks! Later yet, in grotesque predicament for the resigned old bull, the blaze actually began pouring out of the larger eye-socket, and the end of his losing encounter was at hand. But what a thrilling display he staged throughout his dramatic holocaust!

Is it any wonder that the fascinated watcher of two such denizens of what had seemed an ordinary tame woodpile, fulfilling their gorgeous fire destiny of the andirons, felt that he had taken part in a unique kind of safari? He had read since boyhood about crickets on the hearth, and had heard more than one of them shrilling his rosiny little Stradivarius near that warm retreat. But both a crocodile and a walrus on the hearth!—that was big-game hunting indeed for a flame lover.

E. W.

Solvens

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

ET AF de Problemer, som Menneskeheden for Tiden staar overfor, baade naar det gælder Nationer og Individer, er Spørgsmaalet om deres Solvens. De senere Aars Begivenheder har foraarsaget en Tilstand, som har gjort det mere og mere vanskeligt at faa Penge eller Handel til frit at cirkulere, og denne Stilstand er resulteret i en trykkende Tilstand paa Pengemarkedet, der synes at have paavirket næsten alle menneskelige Anliggender.

Man kan spørge: Hvor skal man se hen for at finde den dybere liggende Aarsag til denne uheldige Tilstand? Uden Betænkning svarer Christian Science: I Tanken; og naar vi undersøger dette Svar, maa vi indrømme Sandheden af denne Paastand. Tingene hænder ikke paa en vilkaarlig Maade; de Begivenheder, som sker rundt omkring os, er det logiske Resultat af de Tanker, der er gaaet forud for dem. Naar Frygt, Mistillid, Jalousi, Had eller andre Onder optages i Menneskers og Nationers Tænkning, virker de sløvende paa den gode Vilje og den sunde Virksomhed og bevirker, som Følge deraf, en Stilstand i Forretningslivet. Begivenhederne har vist, at uhyre Hjælpekilder, forbavsende mægtige Rigdomme, kan blive saa "fastfrosne", at det synes umuligt for den Nation eller de Nationer, der ejer dem, at udnytte dem. Hvorledes kan disse Tilstande forbedres, og en Tilstand af Solvens, en Optøning af disse fastfrosne Aktiver, blive frembragt? Igen svarer Christian Science: Ved ret Tænkning; for kun saaledes kan den hæmmende Frygt blive opløst, og gensidig Tillid blive oprettet.

Paa Side 242 i Lærebogen i Christian Science, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, har Mary Baker Eddy skrevet: "Lad os i taalmodig Lydighed mod en taalmodig Gud arbejde paa med Kærlighedens universelle Opløsningsmiddel at opløse Vildfarelsens haarde Stof—Egenvilje, Selvretfærdighed og Egenkærlighed—som strider mod Aandelighed og er Syndens og Dødens Lov". Idenne vidunderlige Sætning har hun givet Menneskeheden Lægemidlet for den Situation, hvori den for Tiden befinder sig; og ved at gøre dette har hun paa ny fremsat Johannes' Formaning: "Mine Børn! lader os ikke elske med Ord, ej heller med Tungen, men i Gerning og Sandhed!"

Guddommelig Kærlighed er da det universelle Opløsningsmiddel for de hæmmende Vildfarelser, som først og fremmest er Frygtens og Mismodets Tanker. Og Kærligheden, som er et andet Navn for Gud, maa blive udtrykt i hvert Individs Tænkning, for at hele Menneskeheden kan blive frelst fra Resultatet af sin egen Uvidenhed om guddommelig Kærlighed. Denne Frelse begynder simpelt hen i hver enkelts Hjerte, hvor som helst han kan være, eller hvilken som helst Post han maatte beklæde.

Man kan indvende, at det er vanskeligt at elske dem, der manifesterer ubehagelige Karaktertræk. Christian Science besvarer dette Argument med sin Lære om, at eftersom Gud er Kærlighed, maa Mennesket, som Hans Idé, skabt i Hans Billede, altid udtrykke den Kærlighed, der udledes fra Kærligheden, den aldrig svigtende Kilde. Den viser os, hvorledes vi kan løfte vor Tanke over det dødelige Blændværk—det fattige, det udartede, det sygelige —og saaledes som Jesus gjorde, beskue "Hellighedens Skønhed", der for bestandigt bliver udtrykt i Guds Mennesket. En saadan Tænkning helbreder; for de materielle Sansers Vidnesbyrd kan ikke holde Stand imod den bevidste Erkendelse af Guds Skabelses Fuldkommenhed.

Det maa bemærkes, at Mrs. Eddy citerer tre vildfarende Tanketilstande som Bestanddele af det, hun kalder "Vildfarelsens haarde Stof". Disse Falskheder er kun forskellige Udtryk for den ene Illusion om et materielt Selv, adskilt fra Gud. Egenvilje, Materialitetens haardnakkede, selvbevidste Element, forklæder sig i forskellige Skikkelser og søger endogsaa undertiden at maskere sig som Karakterstyrke og berettiget Fasthed. Den kan imidlertid altid opdages, naar den bliver bedømt efter Kristi eller Sandhedens Maalestok. Selvretfærdighed maa betragtes som endogsaa endnu mere snedig. Det er en Tanketilstand, som alene Aandelighed kan afsløre. Den vilde søge at dække over Egenkærlighed, denne anden lumske Tilintetgører af Sindets Fred, det aldrig tilfredsstillede Krav, som den personlige Sans stiller. Denne tredelte Vildfarelse, hvor haard og modarbejdende den end kan synes, kan opløses med "Kærlighedens universelle Opløsningsmiddel". Mrs. Eddy formaner os til at gøre os Flid i dette Arbejde, og hun gør det klart, at Taalmodighed og Lydighed er nødvendige for at gennemføre det.

At rense sig for Selvet er derfor et Arbejde, der varer for Livet, et Arbejde, enhver kan befinde sig paa gennem Forstaaelsen af Guds gennemtrængende, altomfattende Kærlighed. Den aandelige Kærligheds klare Lys genspejlet i den individuelle Bevidsthed, tilintetgør det, der vil stride "imod Aandelighed", og er en Udslettelsens Lov for den falske "Syndens og Dødens Lov". Eftersom dette "Kærlighedens universelle Opløsningsmiddel" gennemtrænger den individuelle Bevidsthed, bliver de hæmmende Forestillinger om Selviskhed, Hovmod og Frygt opløste; og de rette Ideers Virksomhed, som er Kraften i al egentlig Virksomhed, bliver i samme Forhold manifesterede i Personers, Nationers eller Verdensdeles indbyrdes Forhold og Anliggender.

Saaledes kan den sande Solvens eller Virksomheden af retfærdig Tænkning blive opnaaet gennem Forstaaelsen og Udnyttelsen af den Sandhed, som er aabenbaret i Christian Science, og Kærlighed og Hjælpsomhed bliver da Reglen for Livsførelse, saaledes som det blev proferet i Esajas Ord: "De hjælpe den ene den anden, og den ene siger til den anden: staa fast! Tømmermanden sætter Mod i Guldsmeden, den, som glatter med Hammeren, i ham, som smeder paa Ambolten". "Dine Vægteres Røst er der! de opløfte deres Røst, de synge alle med Fryd; thi med Øje imod Øje skue de, at Herren vender tilbage til Zion".

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Sunrise

First, darkness: and the boats upon the water
Still shew their lights, now paling one by one;
But soon a glamour, outlining the mountains,
Heralds the wonder that has just begun;
And drifting clouds reflect the roseate splendor
That dyes their fleecy folds of white and dun.
Now shafts of light through opal mists break, striking
Point after point, until the last is won;
Then, like a warrior marshaling his armies,
Sending ahead his flashing spears—the sun!

ALMA G. V. HARRISON.

Solvency

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the problems confronting humanity today is the question of solvency, both for nations and for individuals. The events of recent years have occasioned a condition which has rendered it increasingly difficult for money or trade to circulate freely, and this stagnation has resulted in a state of stringency which appears to have affected human affairs almost universally.

Where, it may be asked, must one look for the underlying reason of this unhappy condftion? Christian Science answers unhesitatingly, In thought; and as we examine this reply we must admit the truth of the assertion. Things do not happen in a haphazard way; the events which occur around us are the logical result of thoughts which have preceded them. Fear, mistrust, jealousy, hatred, or other evils, when entertained in the thinking of men and nations, produce a languishing of good will and healthy activity, and a consequent stagnation in trade. Events have shown that immense resources, tremendous potential riches, may become so "frozen" that it seems impossible for the nation or nations which possess them to utilize them. How can these conditions be ameliorated and a state of solvency, a thawing out of these frozen assets, be produced? Again Christian Science replies, Through right thinking; for only so can obstructive fears be dissolved and mutual confidence established.

On page 242 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written, "In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error,—self-will, self-justification, and self-love,—which wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death." In this wonderful sentence she has given humanity the remedy for the situation in which it finds itself today; and in doing so she has restated the exhortation of John, "My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth."

Divine Love, then, is the universal solvent of the obstructing errors which, primarily, are thoughts of fear and distrust. And Love, which is another name for God, must be expressed through the thinking of each individual, in order that universal humanity may be saved from the result of its own ignorance of divine Love. This salvation begins quite simply in the heart of each one, wherever he may be, or whatever post he may fill.

It may be argued that it is difficult to love those who may be manifesting unpleasant traits. Christian Science answers this argument through its teaching that since God is Love, man, as His idea, made in His image, must ever express love derived from Love, his never failing source. It shows us how to lift our thought above the mortal seeming—the poor, the degraded, the diseased—and to contemplate, as Jesus did, "the beauty of holiness" forever expressed in God's man. Such thinking heals; for the testimony of material sense cannot stand before the conscious realization of the perfection of God's creation.

It is to be noted that Mrs. Eddy cites three erroneous states of thinking as components of what she terms "the adament of error." These falsities are but different expressions of the one illusion of a material selfhood apart from God. Self-will, the obstinate, self-assertive element of materiality, masquerades in different forms, and sometimes even seeks to masquerade as strength of character and justifiable firmness. It can always be detected, however, when judged by the standard of Christ, or Truth. Self-justification may be regarded as even more subtle. It is a state of thinking which spirituality alone can uncover. It would seek to obscure self-love, that other insidious destroyer of peace of mind, the never satisfied craving of personal sense. This three-in-one of error, however hard and resisting it may seem, can be dissolved with "the universal solvent of Love." Mrs. Eddy exhorts us to labor in this work, and she makes it clear that patience and obedience are necessary to perform it.

Self-purification is, then, a lifework, which each one can pursue through the sense of the all-pervasive, all-inclusive love of God. The clear light of spiritual love, reflected in individual consciousness, destroys that which would war "against spirituality," and is a law of extinction to the false "law of sin and death." As this "universal solvent of Love" permeates individual consciousness, obstructive beliefs of selfishness, pride, and fear are dissolved; and the activity of right ideas, which is the essence of all real activity, is proportionately made manifest in personal, national, or intercontinental relationships and affairs.

Thus true solvency, or the activity of righteous thinking, may be obtained through the understanding and utilization of the truth, as revealed in Christian Science, and love and helpfulness become the rule of living, as prophesied by Isaiah's words: "They helped every one his neighbour; and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage. So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the hammer him that smote the anvil." "Thy watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing: for they shall see eye to eye, when the Lord shall bring again Zion."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

An Irish Village of Old

Lord Colambre still pressed for particulars; he was an Englishman, and a stranger, he said, and did not exactly know what was meant in Ireland by a good agent.

"Why, he is the man that will encourage the improving tenant; and show no favour or affection, but justice, which comes even to all, and does best for all at the long run; and, residing always in the country, like Mr. Burke, and understanding country business, and going about continually among the tenantry, he knows when to press for the rent, and when to leave the money to lay out upon the land; and, according as they would want it, can give a tenant a help or a check properly." . . .

Upon making further inquiries, everything the inkeeper had said was confirmed by different inhabitants of the village. Lord Colambre conversed with the shopkeepers, with the cottagers; and, without making any alarming inquiries, he obtained all the information he wanted. He went to the village school—a pretty, cheerful house, with a neat garden and a play-green; met Mrs. Burke; introduced himself to her as a traveller. The school was shown to him: it was just what it ought to be—neither too much nor too little had been attempted; there was neither too much interference nor too little attention. Nothing for exhibition; care to teach well, without any vain attempt to teach in a wonderfully short time. All that experience proves to be useful, in both Dr. Bell's and Mr. Lancaster's modes of teaching, Mrs. Burke had adopted. . . . Mrs. Burke was an unaffected, sensible woman, free from all party prejudices, and, without ostentation, desirous and capable of doing good. Lord Colambre was much pleased with her, and very glad that she invited him to dinner.

Mr. Burke did not come in till late; for he had been detained portioning out some meadows, which were of great consequence to the inhabitants of the town. . . .

Having nothing to conceal in his character, opinions, or circumstances, Mr. Burke was perfectly open and unreserved in his manner and conversation; freely answered all the traveller's inquiries, and took pains to show him everything he desired to see. Lord Colambre said he had thoughts of settling in Ireland; and declared, with truth, that he had not seen any part of the country he should like better to live in than this neighbourhood. He went over most of the estate with Mr. Burke, and had ample opportunities of convincing himself that thir gentleman was indeed, as the innkeeper had described him, "a right good gentleman, and a right good agent."—From "The Absentee," by MARIA EDGEWORTH.

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STOCKS TAKE ON BRIGHTER APPEARANCE

Moderate Net Gains Are Recorded—Rail Issues Firm

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Earlier gains of fractions to 2 points were maintained in the late dealings on the stock exchange today.

Rails firmed while the so-called "wet" stocks held steadily to their earlier advances, accompanied by a gentle backing and filling movement in the main list of securities.

Santa Fe, Union Pacific, McKeesport, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Allied Chemical and Case were up a point.

Gains of 2 points were held by National Distilleries, Owens Bottle and Seaboard Oil. U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Harvester, American Can, New York Central and Public Service of New Jersey were fractionally higher.

Transfers approximated 600,000 shares.

Pressure Against Dollar

There was again some pressure against the dollar in the foreign exchange market, but important banking quarters said this undoubtedly reflected grotesque exaggerations placed by foreigners upon the political significance of the attempt upon the life of the President-Elect, and some bear speculation.

It was reported that there had been some foreign selling of securities in this market earlier in the week, but it had subsided. Signing of a new standstill agreement on the foreign credits in Germany was favorably construed. German's foreign trade figures for January showed a sharp reduction in her favorable balance of trade, making foreign payments increasingly difficult. Today's Reichsbank statement, however, showed a slight improvement in reserve ratio.

In view of the drastic curtailment in railroad equipment buying in 1932, American Locomotive's report showing a loss of $4,589,716 was not surprising. William H. Woodin, chairman, said the curtailment, however, "clearly indicates the potential demand which must be met as soon as any increase in traffic occurs."

Bond Prices Improve

The bond market showed improved form today in every department except United States Governments, which apparently were still feeling the effects of banking events earlier in the week.

The continued easy trend of Treasury and Liberty loans did not deter traders from a course of selective buying in second grade issues, nor did it affect higher grade corporate loans, which were generally firm.

Numerous rail obligations of the secondary class attracted a fair amount of buying, probably as a result of their sharp decline of the previous day. Rallies were narrow, however, with heaviness holding over in a few instances, mainly in Santa Fe 4½s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, and Erie 5s.

The utility division was also steadier in spite of minor losses in some of the prime investment grades. Miscellaneous industrial descriptions were again highly irregular, although their action was in sharp contrast to the weakness of Thursday. Further selling in some of the oils caused fractional losses.

In the foreign group, British, French and Austrian loans displayed a better undertone, and some of the German issues made slight gains.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	5%
Com paper	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	26½c	25½c	30¼c
Time loans—			
60 to 120 days	½	½	3½@3¾
5 to 6 months	½@¾	½@¾	3½@3¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked
30 to 90 days	½@⅜	⅜@½
4 months	⅜@½	½@⅝
6 months	⅝@¾	¾@⅞

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%
Short bills	⅞
3 mos bills	⅞
Bar gold	120s 9½d
Bar silver	16⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%
Com paper	2	2

Leading Central Bank rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	3½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	8
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	6
Athens	8	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	3½	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.44	$3.43¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.44⅛	3.43⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0394⅜	.0392⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1402	.1398	.139
Italy—lira	.0512	.0511½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2378	.2381	.1381
Austria—schilling	.1410	.1410	.1407
Czechoslovakia—crown	.0296½	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2075	.1334	.268
Finland—finnmark	.0600	.0600	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0600	.0600	.129
Holland—florin	.4034	.4017	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.1764	.1757	.268
Poland—zloty	.1120	.1120	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0312	.0312	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0829	.0822	.193
Sweden—krona	.1830	.1822	.268
Switzerland—franc	.1940	.1930	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0138	.0138	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2237½	.2225	•
Shanghai—tael	.2875	.2837½	•
India—rupee	.3608	.3605	.3650
Japan—yen	.2087½	.2075	.4984
Java—florin	.2087½	.2075	.4984
Java—florin	.4035	.4031	.4020
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.5975	.50
Straits—dol	.3987	.3987½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2584	.2584	.4248
Brazil—milreis	.0759	.0759	.1198
Chile—peso	.0600	.0600	.12185
Colombia—peso	.9550	.9550	.9733
Peru—sol	.1775	.1775	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8300	.8387½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2845	.2885	.4985

*Currency in China cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 17	Last Feb. 16
5½	5		Adams Express	400	4¼	4	4	4
15⅝	14	2	Adams Express	400	10¼	10	10	10½
10⅛	8¾		Addressograph	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
64½	56	3	Advance Rumely	400	3	2	2	2
13⅝	1		Air Reduction	400	56¾	55⅝	56¼	55½
13⅝	11½	.60	Airway Elec App	200	1	1	1	
1⅝	1		Alaska-Juneau	1100	12	11⅜	12	12
8¼	6⅞		Alleghany Corp	1300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
89½	80½	6‡	Alleghany Steel	30	6½	6½	6½	
121½	118⅞	7	Allied Chem	4100	79	78¾	78½	76½
9	6¾		Allied Chem pf	100	130½	130⅜	130⅜	130½
22	20	2	Allis Chalmers	100	7	7	7	6½
10½	7⅜		Amerada	400	36½	36⅛	36½	37
6	2¾		Am Ag Ch Del	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
12	10		Am Beet Sug pf	100	6	6	6	
62⅜	54	.60	Am Brake &AF	700	10¼	9⅞	10	10½
126⅜	123½	4	Am Can	5100	57	55½	57	55½
8	6½	7	Am Can pf	400	121	120½	121	120½
40	36⅛		Am Car & Fdry	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
22⅜	18	.37‡	Am Chicle	400	38¼	38	38	
8½	5⅝		Am Com Alcohol	400	18⅝	18½	18½	18
14	9⅝		Am & For Pow	700	6	5⅞	5⅞	5½
12	7⅜		Am & For Pow pf	100	11	11	11	11¾
3½	2¾		Am & For Pow 6	400	8½	8	8½	9
8¾	6⅝		Am Hide & L	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
13½	12½		Am Hide & L pf	400	8½	8½	8½	8¾
23¼	17⅜		Am Loco pf	100	13⅞	13½	13½	
5½	3⅜		Am Metal	100	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	21½
30	17	1½	Am News	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
9½	8⅜		Am Power & Lt	10	20¼	20¼	20¼	
24½	18½	3	Am P&L 6% pf	400	58¾	57½	58	63
21½	14⅛	2½	Am P&L 5% pf	400	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16¾
7⅝	6		Am Radiator	400	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	13½
16⅜	7⅜		Am Rolling Mill	900	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
22⅜	20⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	200	8½	7⅝	8½	8½
14⅞	11⅜		Am Smelt & Ref	200	21½	21¼	21½	21½
27	20½	2	Am Smelt & R 6% pf	100	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	13
7⅝	3¾		Am Steel Fdries	400	22	21½	21½	23
56	40	7	Am Steel F pf	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
35¼	31⅞	2½	Am Stores	10	45	45	45	45
27½	21½	2	Am SugarRef	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
109⅜	98¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	400	27	26⅞	26⅞	25½
19⅛	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	6100	102	100½	101¾	100⅝
58	52	6	Am Wat 1pf	800	14	13¼	14	13⅝
5⅝	4		Am Woolen	400	55	53	53	
28⅝	23½		Am Woolen pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
2½	⅞		Am Writ Pap pf	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
23¼	9	.60	Anaconda Cop	2100	9	8¾	9	9
49¼	41	7	Anchol Cap	100	10½	6½	6⅝	6¾
12⅜	11⅜		Armour Del pf	100	47½	47½	47½	10½
1¼	⅞		Armour Ill A	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3¼	4		Armour Ill B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
23	20½		Asso Dry Goods	400	3½	3½	3½	3¾
46½	39		Asso Dry G 1pf	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
66	54⅞	5	Atchison T&SF	5100	41	39¾	40¼	40¼
23¾	17¼		Atchison pf	100	64½	64½	64½	64½
17⅛	15¼		Atl Coast Line	1100	23½	22½	23	22½
56½	40		Atl Refining	300	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
7¾	5¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	2300	41⅞	40¼	40¾	39½
			Aviation Corp Del	1700	6½	5¾	6⅛	5⅝

—B—

6¾	4½		Baldwin Loco	400	5⅛	5	5	5½
15⅝	11		Baldwin Loco pf	500	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
11¾	8¾		Balt & Ohio	2100	10½	10	10½	10
14	6½		Balt & Ohio pf	700	12¾	11⅞	12	11½
4¼	3⅜		Barnsdall A	400	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
12	8½		Beatrice Cream	100	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8½
4¾	3⅝		Belding Hem	900	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
65½	63½	4.09	Belg Uat Rys ppf	100	64½	64½	64½	64½
11½	8⅝		Bendix Aviation	1100	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
16⅞	13		Bethlehem Steel	600	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅜
33⅞	28		Beth Steel pf	400	29¼	29	29¼	30
14¾	12		Bohn Alum & Br	400	12¼	12½	12½	11¾
26¾	19¾	2‡	Borden	3100	30¾	19½	20¼	20½
9¾	7⅜		Borg Warner	400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	6¾
5⅜	3⅜		Briggs Mfg	100	3¾	3¾	3⅜	
38	25½		Brooklyn Man T	2200	27½	26½	26⅝	26¾
78¾	70	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	73	72½	72½	74¼
82	72	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	73½	73½	73½	72¼
2½	2⅛		Brunswicke Balke	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
4⅛	3		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	3½	3	3	
5	3⅜		Budd Mfg pf	10	4	4	4	
2¼	1¼		Budd Wheel	300	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
3⅜	2¾		Bullard	400	2¾	2½	2¾	
⅞	⅞		Burns Bros A	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8½	6⅞	.40	Burroughs Add	400	7	6¾	7	6¾
23½	13¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	400	15¼	15	15	16
15	11⅜		Byers	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝

—C—

10¾	8⅜		Calif Packing	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
3	1		Calumet & Hecla	500	2¼	2	2¼	2
10⅜	8½	1	Canada Dry	500	8¾	8½	8½	8½
14⅜	9¼		Canadian Pacific	3800	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9¾
50	38⅝		Case Thresh	12500	41¾	40½	41½	39½
60	48½	4	Case Thresh pf	50	49	49	49	49½
9½	6	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1000	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛
9	5¾		Celanese Corp	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
19⅜	14	1½	Central Agurire	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
48	48		Central RR of NJ	100	48	48	48	
1¼	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	10	7⅞	6⅞	7⅜	7
20¾	14⅞	2	Certain-Teed	300	1	1	1	
30½	26¼	2½	Chesapeake Corp	7500	18⅜	17¼	18¼	16¾
1¼	⅞		Chi & Ohio	10000	28¼	27¼	28¼	27
4⅜	5		Chi & E Ill pf	200	7	7	7	
2⅜	1⅜		Chi & Gt W pf	300	5	5	5	5
3½	2½		Chi Mil & St P	800	1⅝	1½	1½	
4¼	3⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	200	2½	2½	2½	2¾
			Chi & N western	1000	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4
9¼	5⅞		Chi & N west pf	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
3⅜	2⅜		Chi Pneu T pf	400	4	3	4	3¼
5⅜	3⅝		Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4	4	4	3¼
8½	5½		Chi RI&P Tr	500	6½	6	6½	6
8⅞	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	20	8½	8	8⅝	7⅜
6	6		Chickasha Cot O	200	6	6	6	
17⅛	7½		Chrysler	9500	11⅜	11	11⅜	
12½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	11½	11	11	
13	10½	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10½
81	64½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	65	64½	64½	65½
7½	5		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
19½	14		Colo & So 1pf	20	17	17	17	
17¾	12	1	Columbia Gas	10000	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	12¾
77⅜	68	6	Columbia G pf/A	200	68	68	68	69
35⅜	27¼	2	Columbian Carb	1000	30	29	30	28⅜
6	2¾		Comm Credit	200	4¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
24½	22¾	3	Comm Cred A	500	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¼
25	18½	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	23	22¼	23	23
111⅜	104	6½	Comm Inv Tr pf	200	22	22¼	23	22
97⅝	84		Comm I Tr 6½%	10	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	
12¼	9¾	.60	Comm I Tr cv pf	900	97⅞	95⅞	96⅜	95⅜
2⅞	2		Comm Solvents	2500	10⅛	10	10¼	10
50	30	6	Comwlth & So	1800	2½	2	2	
4¼	1¾		Comwlth & S 6pf	100	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
11⅞	6		Consol Film Ind	500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
63¼	47¾	4	Consol Film 1 pf	600	10¼	9½	10¼	9⅞
99	93¾	5	Consol Gas	15600	49¼	48¼	48¾	48⅞
5½	3	½	Consol Gas pf	200	94	93¾	94	93⅜
6½	5½		Consol Laundries	300	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
8	8		Consol Oil	7500	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
40¼	35	4	Consol Textile	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
42½	38¼	2	Cont Baking pf	200	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	
51¼	38⅜		Cont Can	2500	39¼	38½	39⅛	38¾
17¼	14¼	1.20	Cont Dia Fibre	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
23¾	15½		Cont Insurance	1500	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜
6¼	5¼		Cont Motors	700	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
163⅜	46¼	3	Cont Oil	1000	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
145¾	136	7	Corn Products	10000	51½	49¾	51¼	50⅞
4¼	3¼		Corn Prod pf	200	4	4	4	
28⅞	24⅞	.25	Coty	500	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	
19	14¾		Cream of Wheat	300	26⅞	25¾	26⅛	26⅜
27	25½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	1500	18	16¾	17⅜	16
24	17½		Crown Cork pf	500	26½	26	26½	
⅞	⅞		Crucible Steel pf	100	19	19	19	20
2	1⅛		Cuba Co	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
23½	21	2½	Cuban Am Sug	100	2	2	2	
11⅞	7½		Cuddahy Packing	200	21	21	21	21
48½	34⅝	7	Curtis Publishg	200	8½	8	8	7⅞
2½	1⅞		Curtis Pub pf	700	35½	34⅝	34⅝	35¾
3⅞	2⅝		Curtiss-Wright	2500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
			Curtiss-Wright A	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

—D—

4⅛	1		Davison Chem	1000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
6	2⅛	.60	Davega St	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
9¾	7¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	7½	7½	7½	
58¼	44½	6	Del & Hudson	4500	47½	45⅝	47	45
27⅜	20⅛		Del Lack & W	7800	23⅜	22	22⅞	21¾
19¼	18¼	1	Diamond Match	1000	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18½
15¾	12⅛	1‡	Dome Mines	1000	14⅜	14	14⅛	14¼
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	200	11¾	10¾	11	10⅜
41⅜	34⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	9500	36⅞	35⅜	36⅛	35¼
106	99⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	102	102	102	
102	100	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	101½	101	101	101½

—E—

61⅜	51¾	3	Eastman Kodak	3700	59½	53	54½	52⅜
123	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	120	120	120	
20⅞	14	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	5300	14¾	14⅛	14½	14¼
1¼	1		Elec Boat	200	1	1	1	
7⅞	4⅝		Elec & Mus Ind	800	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
20½	12½	2.34	Elec Pow & Lt	2600	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
18⅜	11¼	3	El Pw&L 6% pf	1000	13½	12⅞	13⅛	12⅝
107	107	7	Endicott John pf	300	12½	12½	12½	12
31½	23	5	Engineers P S pf	200	107	107	107	
11	8⅞	1½	Equitable Off2Blg	200	23	23	23	
7¾	5⅜		Erie RR 1pf	100	9	9	9	9
				200	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6

—F—

4	1½		Fashion Park pf	70	4	3⅞	4⅞	
1¾	1⅛		Fed Motor Tr	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
3½	2½		Fed Water Serv	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
10⅛	7⅞	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	9	8¾	8¾	
18⅜	15¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1100	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15¼
14⅜	10⅝	1	Firestone T & R	300	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
56	47½	2½	First Nat Stores	400	49¼	48	49¼	47⅞
8	7½		Florsheim Shoe A	100	7½	7½	7½	
26⅛	17¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	17½	17½	17½	17½
2½	1½		Fox Film A	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
23⅞	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	95	21	21	21	22⅜
26⅜	20⅜	2	Freeport Texas	700	21	20½	21	20¾

—G—

23¾			Gen Am Inv	400	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
19⅜	16⅛	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1200	17	16½	17	16½
15¼	13	2	Gen Asphalt	300	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
10	7⅛		Gen Baking	500	14	13¾	14	14
16⅜	12¾	.40	Gen Cable pf	50	7	6⅝	7	
15⅞	11⅜	.60	Gen Electric	8700	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	13
2	1		Gen Elec Sp	1300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
27½	22¾	2	Gen Foods	6600	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	23
25	18½	2	Gen Gas & E A	2400	1	1	1	
98	96	6	Gen Mills	700	40½	40¾	40⅝	40½
99	97	6	Gen Mills pf	100	97	97	97	98
14⅞	11¾	1	Gen Motors	5400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12¼
77½	68¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	70	68¾	70	65¾
1	⅞		Gen Realty	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
11	10		Gen Steel Cas pf	50	10	10	10	
30½	14¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1600	15½	14⅞	15¼	15¼
6	5		Glidden	200	5	5	5	
16⅞	13¼	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	500	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
6½	4		Gold Dust	1000	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
145¾	136	7	Corn Products	10000	51½	49¾	51¼	50⅞
4¼	3½		Corn Prod pf	200	4	4	4	
28⅞	24⅞	.25	Coty	500	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	
19	14¾		Cream of Wheat	300	26⅞	25¾	26⅛	26⅜
27	25½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	1500	18	16¾	17⅜	16
24	17½		Crown Cork pf	500	26½	26	26½	
⅞	⅞		Crucible Steel pf	100	19	19	19	20
2	1⅛		Cuba Co	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
23½	21	2½	Cuban Am Sug	100	2	2	2	
11⅞	7½		Cuddahy Packing	200	21	21	21	21
48½	34⅝	7	Curtis Publishg	200	8½	8	8	7⅞
2½	1⅞		Curtis Pub pf	700	35½	34⅝	34⅝	35¾
3⅞	2⅝		Curtiss-Wright	2500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
			Curtiss-Wright A	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

—H—

			Hahn Dept Sto	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1
			Hamilton Watch	120	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3
			Hercules Powd pf	10	94	94	94	
			Hersey Choc pf	300	75	73	75	72½
			Holland Furnace	200	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5½
			Homestake Min	100	165	165	165	
			Houdaille Her B	500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
			Household Fin pf	100	50	50	50	50½
			Houston Oil new	300	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
			Howe Sound	500	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	6⅞
			Hudson & Man	200	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
			Hupp Motors	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½

—I—

			Ill Central	1500	13¼	12½	13	12½
			Indus Rayon	1400	35¼	33⅞	34⅛	34½
			Ingersoll-Rand	200	22	21	22	21½
			Inspiration Cop	100	3¼	2¾	2¾	
			Insuranshare Del	500	3	2	3	
			Insuranshare Md	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
			Interboro Rap T	300	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
			Int Agr Corp	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 17	Last Feb. 16
97⅛	89¼	6	Int Business M	500	89	89	89	89
4⅛	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
9	4		Int Cement	700	7½	7½	7½	7½
25¼	15¾	.60	Int Harvester	3900	17⅛	16½	16⅞	16¼
14⅜	10		Int Nickel	3000	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
40	26⅛		Int Silver	300	10¼	10	10	
8½	5⅝		Int Silver pf	20	27½	27½	27½	28½
14⅝	13¼	2	Island Crk Coal	400	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼

—J—

28⅞	23	3	Jewel Tea	200	26½	26¼	26½	26½
23⅜	17½		Johns Manville	1300	18½	18	18½	18

—K—

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LIVESTOCK MARKET IS IRREGULAR

Fed Steers and Beef Cows Higher—Vealers Drop—Hog Prices Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—Some classes of cattle closed higher than a week ago, while others showed declines at Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for the week ended Feb. 16.

Hog prices broke sharply, increased receipts and narrow demand working against the trade, while sheep and lambs closed practically steady with a week earlier, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings ruled strong to 25 cents higher, all grades and weights selling fairly active late in the period. Heavy steers were in liberal supply this week, and kinds scaling over 1500 pounds failed to show much, if any, improvement. In-between grade steers and yearlings predominated during the week.

Better-grade yearling heifers sold relatively high last week, but 25-40 cents was taken off the price list this week, common and medium grade offerings holding about steady. All butcher heifers closed around 25 cents lower, while beef cows were strong, low cutters and cutters being a shade higher.

Bulls advanced 25 cents. Vealers went up sharply last week due to scarcity because of the bad weather, and they tumbled $3-$3.50 this week. Little change was noted in prices for replacement cattle.

Fed yearlings topped at $7.10, 1343 steers making $6, while 1456 pounds averages scored $5.50. Heavy steers bulked at $4.25-$5.25, lightweights $4.25-$6. Yearling heifers sold mainly at $3.75-$5, best $5.50. Weighty butcher heifers bulked at $3.50-$4.75, special weighty Kosher heifers scoring $5.65. Weighty sausage bulls topped at $3.15. Vealers closed on a $4.50-$5.50 basis, only a few around $6.

Hog prices closed 15-25 cents lower, underweights and pigs showing a 25-40-cent loss, while packing sows held steady. The closing top was $3.70, bulk 180-220 pound averages going at $3.50-$3.60 230-250 pounds, 3.45-$3.55; 260-290 pounds, $3.40-$3.50; 300-350 pounds, $3.30-$3.40; 140-170 pounds, $3.25-$355; bulk better grade pigs $3-$3.25; most packing sows $2.85-$3.10.

The market on lambs and sheep fluctuated somewhat during the week, but showed no change late, compared with a week ago. Good to choice native and fed Western lambs bulked at $5.40-$5.75, closely sorted offering making $5.85. The week's extreme top was $6.25.

Native throwouts sold mainly at $4-$4.50. Wooled yearling wethers made $4-$5. Fat ewes sold largely at $2-$2.75.

DIVIDENDS

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company declared the usual extra dividend of 30 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of $1, both payable March 31 to stock of record March 10.

International Harvester Company declared a dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable April 15 to stock of record March 20. Previously, the company paid 30 cents quarterly.

Lily Tulip Cup Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 4.

Dominion Bank, Toronto, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

J. & P. Coats, Ltd., London, declared the usual quarterly dividend of 6d. on the common stock.

Boston Elevated Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend rental of $1.25 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

United Elastic Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share, payable March 24 to stock of record March 9.

United Elastic Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable March 24 to stock of record March 9.

North American Oil, Consolidated, declared a dividend of 10 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Lake Shore Mines, Limited, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

Armour & Co. of Delaware declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the guaranteed 7 per cent preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

F. N. Burt & Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable in Canadian funds on April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Irving Air Chute Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Perfection Stove Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.47¾	.48¾	.47⅜	.47⅞ +	1/8
July	.48⅝	.49	.48	.48½ +	1/8
September	.49¾	.50¼	.49¼	.49¾ +	1/4
Corn					
May	.25⅞	.26⅜	.25⅜	.26 +	5/8
July	.27	.28	.27	.27½ +	1/2
September	.28½	.29⅜	.28½	.29⅛ +	3/4
Oats					
May	.17	.17	.16¾	.17 +	1/4
July	.17⅛	.17⅜	.17	.17⅜	
Lard					
May	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85	
July	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.49	.48	.48½	
July	.49⅞	.48⅞	.49⅜	- 1/8
September	.51	.50	.50⅜	

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.42⅞	.41¾	.41¾ +	½
July	.42⅞	.41⅝	.42⅛ +	3/8
September	.43⅞	.43	.43¼ +	¼

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Feb. 17	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .67½	$ .67¾	$ .76
Corn, 2 yellow	.40⅜	.40⅝	.51
Oats, 2 white	.27	.27¼	.36½
Flour	3.60	3.70	4.60
Beef, family	10.75	11.00	16.00
Pork	14.25	14.25	16.50
Lard	.0455	.0470	.0520
Cotton, Mid Up	.0615	.0620	.0705
Zinc	.0260	.0270	.0285
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05	.05	.06½
Tin	.2262	.2375	.2230
Rubber	.02⅛	.03	.3392
Sugar	.0390	.0390	.0415
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Print cloths	.02¼	.02⅛	.03⅞

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Consols for money today were 74⅛. De Beers 5 and Rand Mines 8⅛. Money was ½, and discount rates—short bills ⅞@1 and 3-month bills 1 per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	62	62
Alb & Susquehanna 3½s '46	83¼	83¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	32	32
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	24½	24½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	11¾	11¼
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	33	33
Amer Inter 5½s '49	55¾	55½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	73½	73½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	67½	68¼
Amer T&T 4s '36	84⅜	84½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103½	103½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105½	105
Amer T&T 5s '65	103⅛	102⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¾	102⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	106½	105½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	93	90½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	83	82
Armour & Co 4½s '39	27½	27⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	79¼	78
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	73¾	71⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86¼	86⅛
Atch T&SF 4s '05	93⅝	93¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	89½	89½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	96	96
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	21	21
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	74	74
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	50	38½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82⅛	81¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s Tol & C div '59	55½	55½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	74⅞	74½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	65¼	65
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	29½	29½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	41	40¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	40	39¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	46	46
Belding Hem 6s '36	87¾	87½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108⅛	107¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	88½	88
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	90½	90
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	10	8
Bklyn Ed 5s F '52	106⅜	106⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr af 6s '68	90½	90
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	110¼	110⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102¾	102¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	106¼	105¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	41	40½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	20	20
By Products Coke 5s '45	44¼	44¼
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	65½	64¾
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	91½	91½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82⅛	81¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	81	80¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	96½	95⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	97	97
Can Pacific deb 4s	99	98½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	56½	56
Can Pacific 4½s '60	65¾	65¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	65	65
Can Pacific 5s '54	82¼	82¼
General Branch Un Pac 4s	72¼	72¼
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	31	31
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	106	106
Pacific 5s '60	77¾	77
Cen RR NJ 4s	57	57
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	77	77
Certainteed 5½s '48	94¼	94¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	34½	34½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '92	69¼	68
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	88¾	88¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	100	100
Ches & O 4½s B	104½	103½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	88¾	88¾
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	94½	94½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	87	86½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	90¼	90
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	87	86½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	9¾	9¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	104	104
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	31¼	31¼
Chicago Lake Shore E 4½s	16½	15½
Chicago M&SP gen 4s '89	98¾	98¾
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	47	45⅜
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	47¼	47¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4¾	4½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	17	16½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	39¾	39
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	10¾	10¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	43¼	43
Chicago R&P rfg 4s '34	48⅛	48⅛
Chicago R&P 4½s cv '60	23	22½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	11½	11½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113	113
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	68½	68
Childs Co 5s '43	38¾	38½
Chile Copper 5s '47	40	39½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	98½	98
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	100	100
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 C	102½	102
Cin Un T 5s 2020 B	102⅝	102⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '64	50	50
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	45¼	44¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	65	65
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	69	68¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	82½	81
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	81¾	81
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	81¾	81
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	94¼	94
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	104¼	104
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	102	101¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	103½	103½
Con Gas 4½s '51	7	7½
Con Gas 5s '57	99	98¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101½	101
Corn Products 5s '34	105¼	105
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	104½	104½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	41	41
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	1¾	1¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	18¾	18¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	78½	77⅞
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	89	89
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	101¾	101¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	101½	101½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	32	32
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	11½	11¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	94¼	94¼
Detroit Ed 5s '52	98¾	98
Detroit Ed 5s '55	98	97½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100	97½
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	81½	81
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	104½	104
Erie RR ref 5s '67	40	39¼
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	25¾	25
Erie RR gen 5s '75	48	48
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	25½	25
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	90	99
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct	72	72
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	3½	3
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100½	100½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	103	102¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	85¼	85
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	60½	60½
Goodrich 6s '45	1½	1½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	40	38¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	70½	70½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	77¾	77½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	97	96½
Great Northern 4¼s '61	99½	99⅛
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	76	75½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	46¼	46⅛
Gulf Mobile & Ohio 5s	54	53
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	30½	30½
Har Riv Pc 4s'54	45	45
Havana Elec deb5½s'51	89¼	89¼
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	97	97
Houston Oil 5½s '40	46½	46½
Hudson Coal Co 5s '62	33	32
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	51	51
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	85	85
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103	103
Ill Central 4s '52	106	105¾
Ill Central 4s '53	46	46
Ill Central 6½s '36	70	70
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	46	46
Ill Central 4½s '66	35¼	34½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	34¼	33⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	41	41
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 ct	54¼	53½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	17¼	16½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	34½	34½
Int Paper 5s '55	12	11¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	25½	25¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	30¼	30
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	28	27⅝
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	85	85
Kan City P&L 4½s '61	52¼	52¼
Kan City Pr & L 4½s '61	103	102¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	56½	56
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '50	91¾	91
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	88½	88
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	32⅝	32¾
Kings Co El 4s '49	80⅝	80⅜
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	75¼	75¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	55	55
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	86	86
L'Autaro 6s '54	63¾	63
Loew's Inc 6s '41	3¼	3¼
Long Island NS 5s '34	66¼	66
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	101	101
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104½	103½
L&N unified 4s '40	87⅜	86
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	69½	69
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	73	73
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	75	75
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	33¼	32¾
Marion Steam S 6s '47	31	31
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	65¼	65¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	31½	31
Meade 6s '45 ww	47⅜	46¼
Metro Edison 4½s '68	86½	86½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	96½	96
Mid El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	89	88½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	78	77
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	75¾	75¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	35	35
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	82½	82¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	38½	38½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	73	73
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	9¾	9
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22¼	22¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	22	21⅞
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	22	22
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	22	22
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	22¼	22
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	9¼	8
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	1	1
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	80
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	83	83
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	77¼	77
Mutual Fuel 5s '47	70	70
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	105¼	105¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	54	54
Nat Steel 5s '56	80¾	80¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	104	103½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	107½	107⅜
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	91¾	91½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	56½	56
Newark Gas 5s	107	107
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	77½	77½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	63	63½

	High	Low
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	67	66¾
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	41¾	41
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	44¾	44
NY Chi & StL 4½s '33	101½	101½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	14⅛	14⅛
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	17½	17
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	10½	10
NY Dock Co 5s '38	94½	94½
NY Edison 5s C '51	31½	31⅛
NY Edison 5s B '44	106½	106
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	106	106
NY Edison 5s B '44	113¼	113¼
NY NY NH&H 4½s '67	111⅝	110¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	58½	58½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '85	75¼	75¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49	49
NY Railway inc 6s '65	59¼	59
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	¾	¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	102	102
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	108½	108
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	43	43
Niag Share 5½s '50	104⅝	104¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	69½	69¼
Norf & W div 4s '44	99	98½
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	100½	100¼
North Am Co 5s '61	96¼	96⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	80	80
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103	103
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	57¼	57
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84¼	83½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	102	102
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	73¾	71½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104⅝	104⅛
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	84⅞	84⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104⅞	104⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106	106
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107	107
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	10½	10
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	35	35
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	43½	43½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90¾	90¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s	85	85
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	69	68½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	102½	102½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s	85	85
Pere Marquette 5s '56	47⅝	47⅝
Phil Balt & Wash 5s	41⅝	41⅝
Philadelphia Co 5s 67	99½	99½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	83¾	83½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	98⅝	98⅝
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	91	91
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	86	85½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	100¼	100
Pub Svc E&G 4s	23	22½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	90⅝	90
Read rfg 4½s A '97	76	76
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	88	88
Rochester Gas 5s	53½	53
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	102¼	102¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 ct sta	105¼	105
St Louis & SF 5s ct	9	8⅞
StP & KSL 4½s '41	13	13
StP M&M 4½s '33	35	34½
StP M&M con 6s '33	95¼	95½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	96	95½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	91½9	99½
Shell Union 5s '47	86½	86½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	74¼	73⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	95½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	98½	98½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	64	64
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104	104
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	72	72
Southern Pacifics 4½s '69 ww	44	43½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	43½	42½
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	84	84
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	65½	64⅞
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	19½	19
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	61¼	60¼
Southwest Bell Ter rfg 5s '54	22½	22
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	106	105½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	105	104¾
Stanudebaker 6s '42	80	79
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	35½	35
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	90	90
Texas Corp 5s '44	83¼	83¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	87	86⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	52	52
Third Ave adj 5s '60	41½	41½
Union El L & P 1st 5½s	24¼	24
Union El L & P 5s '57	104⅞	104½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	101	100½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100¼	100⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 6s '44	62½	62¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	70	69⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	21½	21
Virginia El & P 5½s	25½	25
Virginia Ry 5s '62	103¾	103¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102½	101⅞
Wabash RR 3½s Om div '41	33	33
Western Electric 5s '44	76⅛	76⅛
Western Pacific 5s A '46	97½	97⅛
Western Union R E 4½s '50	28¼	24¾
Western Union 6½s '36	50	50
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	59¼	59¼
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	45	44
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	55¾	55

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb17	Last Feb16
3½s '47	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.28
1st 4¼s '47	102.24	102.24	102.18	102.22
4th 4¼s '38	103.04	103.02	102.28	103.00
U S 3s '55	97 16	97.00	97.00	97.14
US 3½s '49	99.09	98.30	99.00	99.08
US 3½s '43 Mar	102.02	102.00	102.00	102.05
US 3½s '43 June	102.02	101.30	101.31	102.08
U S 4s '47	102.02	101.24	101.24	102.00
U S 4s '54	105.28	103.24	103.24	103.26
U S 4¼s '52	109.25	105.20	105.25	105.26
	109.25	105.20	109.20	109.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	8½	8½
Argentine Gov 5½s '63	81	81
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	41	41
Argentine Gov 6½s May '60	41¾	41¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	41½	41⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	41½	41⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	41½	41⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	41	41
Australia 4½s	41	41
Australia 5s '55	71½	71¼
Australia 5s '57	75⅝	75¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	75¾	75½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	62	61¾
Austria Hydro 6½s '56	92	92
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	53½	53½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	60	60
Belgium (King) 6s '55	90¾	90¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	96	95¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	105¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	104	104
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	42¾	42
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	45	45
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	57½	57½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	57½	57½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	53⅞	53⅜
Brisbane (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	51½	51½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	75¾	75¼
Canada 4s	76	76
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	19½	19
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	80¾	80⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9½	9½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	10½	10½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	9½	9½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	8¼	8¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	32¾	32⅝
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	15	15
Cuba (Rep) 5s (14) '49	30	30
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	91¾	91⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	73¾	73¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	37⅞	37¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	62	62
Denmark (King) 6s '42	75	74¼
Dresden 7s '45	81½	80⅝
Duke Price Power 6s '66	60½	60½
Dutch Ei sf 6s '62	50½	50½
Finland 5½s '58	98¼	98¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	59	59
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	68	68
Frankfort 6½s '53	100¼	100¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	36	36
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121½	121½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	124¾	124¾
German 7s '49	66¾	66½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	78½	78
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	64¼	64¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	53¾	53
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	61	61
Germ Gov Ine 5½s '65	44	43¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	55½	55
Hansa 6s '30 ww	73	72½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	47⅝	47⅝
Helsingfors 6½s '60	66	66
Italian Credit con 7s A '37	58½	58½
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅝	99⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	98½	98
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	35¼	35
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	41¾	41¼
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	53	53
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	57½	57
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	87¾	87⅝
Montevideo (City) 8s '59	103½	103⅜
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	87⅜	87½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	15	15
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s' 67	20	20
Norway (King) 6s '43	103¾	103¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	77½	77½
Ost Trans 5s	88¾	88½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s' 53	97⅝	97⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	41	41
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	100¾	100¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	100	100
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	42¼	42
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	5½	5½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	5¼	5¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57¼	57⅛
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58⅜	58⅜
Prussia 6s '52	67	66¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	49	48¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	58¾	58⅜
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	56	56
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	56	56
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s 53	45½	45½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	10½	10½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89½	89
Roumania 7s '59	86	86
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	36⅜	36⅜
Siemens 6½s '51	35	35
Sile 6½s	73	73
Silesia Bk 6s '47	47	47
Solssons (City) 6s '36	42¼	42¼
Swiss Government 5½s '46	106⅞	106⅞
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	104½	104½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	39½	39½
Toky

AMERICA BARS GENEVA'S AIR CONTROL PLAN

Arms Parley's Hopes Said to Rest on New Leadership From U. S.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 17—The need for new leadership from America, which is expected to be forthcoming when the new administration takes power, is keenly felt in the Disarmament Conference.

The hope is often expressed that President-Elect Roosevelt, when inaugurated, will make definite proposals to waft the conference out of the doldrums in which it is now rolling. Much time has recently been spent in referring questions to drafting committees, which merely frame new questions for consideration of the conference.

The American delegation at present can make no new constructive propositions and has assumed the attitude of onlooker rather than of participator. An example was afforded yesterday afternoon during a debate on air forces, when Mr. Hugh S. Gibson claimed exemption for the United States from any system of international control which might be devised for civil aviation. Only a few days ago the American delegation held aloof from discussion of the French plan on the ground that European states should first decide whether they are prepared to agree to mutual assistance.

Only then, said Mr. Gibson, could the United States decide whether it could accept the reënforcement of the Briand-Kellogg pact proposed by France.

Yesterday afternoon's discussion arose over a proposal by the British delegation to form a committee of the principal air powers to examine the possibility of entire abolition of military and naval machines and bombing from the air, combined with effective international control of civil aviation.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 Popular studio recital.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Our Daily Food."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Dutch Band.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; "Charlie Chan" in "The Chinese Parrot."
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra and Chorus, Phil Spitalny, director.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 First Nighter, drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; Mary Steele; male trio.
10:00 American Legion Program.
10:30 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Aileen Stanley; orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ; trio.
12:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Triangle Club; organ; talk.
5:15 Two talks.
5:30 NBC, "Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, "Safety Soldiers."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 "Arabia." Flight Lieutenant Leslie Potter.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 "Melody Lane"; orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
9:30 Fox Fur Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Chevrolet program, with Al Jolson.
10:30 NBC, National Forum; "Banking Law Reform."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 Good News Quarter Hour.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal duo; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time."
9:00 CBS, Leonard Hayton's Orchestra.
9:15 Donald Novis, tenor.
9:30 CBS, "The Inside Story—Lewis E. Lawes," with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 Tonart Singers.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 Columnist of the Air.
6:05 CBS, popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Chemical Society talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Master of Mystery sketch.
8:30 Popular vocal program.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:15 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
9:30 Negro spiritual recital.
9:45 Announcement; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue: popular soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, The Street Singer.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano.
12:30 p. m.—Recorded program; soloist.
1:00 p. m.—Studio soloists; records.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, farm programs.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Metropolitan Opera presents Verdi's "Rigoletto."

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS dance music.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Boston College-Bates College debate.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30 p. m.—Studio classical music.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Boston Art Notes

Casson Galleries

Mr. Harry Leith-Ross is exhibitor at the Casson Galleries in Copley Square. Though we do not often see works by this artist hereabouts he is well known as teacher and prize-winner.

Regions about Woodstock and the Hudson comprise the subject matter of the paintings. Mr. Leith-Ross depicts the waterfront, the valley, the farms, the shabby old houses with genuine poetry. He transmits to the canvas a personal delight in the rustic environment, and an appreciation of the picturesqueness of the old American settlements, which somehow have not acquired the imprint of the machine age. His methods of painting are fairly conventional, somewhere between academic literalness and impressionism. He points up the picture, however, with accents which enliven it.

In the adjoining gallery there are modern Japanese color prints. They are made after the method of the Ukiyoe prints of the eighteenth century, the famed school of colored woodblock pictures. The method seems to be applied pretty literally; ideas are assimilated fairly directly, especially in the outdoor scenes by Hokusai.

Some portraits reveal the desire of Japanese, even today, to adhere to old traditions of drawing and conventionalizing. Form, contour and characterization are achieved in the swing of a single line. There is no shading whatever. The craftsman must be very certain, and very able to accomplish so much, so briefly. Time will soften the tints, as it has softened those of the progenitors of the modern Japanese woodblock print. The problem is a difficult one, whether one should simulate the faded character of the old, or not.

Copley Society

A few portraits by Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne are to be seen at the Copley Society—too few, indeed, to call the hanging an exhibition.

Miss Browne displays two kinds of portrayal, the drawing room variety, in which her sitter is decked out in all her finery, looking her very best, and the "character" portrayal, such as that of "The Village Postman" and "The Old Farmer's Almanac." In the latter she paints agreeably, with a sympathetic characterization of her subject. In the former she is likely to stiffen up somewhat, she is disposed toward a certain coolness and detachment in presentation.

D. A.

DODD TO CONDUCT PLAY WRITING AT YALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17—Mr. Lee Wilson Dodd, the playwright and author, who is now assisting Prof. George Pierce Baker in the playwriting courses in the Yale department of drama, will conduct these courses next year when Professor Baker retires, it was announced today by Dean Everett V. Meeks of the Yale School of Fine Arts.

Prof. Dodd has been actively engaged for many years in writing plays, novels, essays and short stories. Before the World War he was a special lecturer on the English drama at Smith College, and also conducted there for one year a course in playwriting. For the last two years he has been teaching English literature at Sarah Lawrence College, and has been a member of the staff of the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference at Middlebury College.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 19

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WFEN, 1500kc-200m.

PITTSBURGH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m, and W8XK, 62.50m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m. C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. and W9XAA, 6030kc-49.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

SAN FRANCISCO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Intelligent preparation of income Tax Returns and advice on other tax matters.
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Local Classified

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MARBURY HALL, 164 W. 74th St., N. Y. C. JUST WHAT YOU WANT—1-2-room apts.; near Christian Science church; reasonable; convenient subway, elevated, surface lines.

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL ELECTRIC refrigerator, largest single door, 6-piece bedroom suite, Hoosier kitchen cabinet, all good condition. Buckminster 4-8612 (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

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200 LETTERHEADS, $1.75; envelopes, cards, same; combination, $4.75; practitioners' cards, bills; lecture and church work; "Monitor" advertising patronage books; booklets, programs, menus; anything; good service; reasonable prices; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York. Algonquin 4-6147. Kindly keep adv. for reference.

FINE job printing by conscientious craftsmen. May we estimate? HANCOCK PRESS, 80 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 1165.

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N. Y. C., 412 West 110th—Modern, large, newly decorated, newly furnished studio type, Frigidaire, housekeeping, $7. FOSTER, ACademy 2-6217.

N. Y. C., 251 W. 93rd St., B'way. Phone Riverside 9-1893—Redecorated front, beautiful, homelike; excellent location; single $5. Apt. 3E.

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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

POND AT PLEASANT VIEW
Beautiful photographs 5x8, hand-colored, $1.75. Sepia, $1.00. Sepia etchcraft, 2-inch margin (11x13), $1.50. Postpaid. V. M. TUCKER, 1509 South Wooster St., Los Angeles.

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LA JOLLA, CALIF.—Seashore rest home; quiet, restful bungalows; near church; large lawn; nurse in attendance. 7777 Ivanhoe St. MRS. H. E. ELLIOTT.

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PERSONAL SERVICE awaits your need in NEW YORK CITY. Sightseeing, general requests; rates reasonable; no charge for Schools, Shopping, Apartments, Tours, Hotels, Theatres. Write MRS. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL
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HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
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Backed by several years of consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunities to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 331, Indianapolis, Ind.

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MASSACHUSETTS

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Represented in Arlington by
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GUARANTEED SERVICE
Guaranteed Rebuilt Cars
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COKE $10 in all varieties, including New England and Cambridge Coke. Also PetroKarbon $12.90. Prompt deliveries anywhere.
ANTHRACITE, Imported and Domestic, $12 up
HAYWARD FUEL CO.
ARL. 5690-M SOM. 1169-R

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Knives—Hatchets
MENOTOMY HARDWARE CO.
HIRAM W. COLTON, Prop.
665 MASS. AVE. Arl. 1551

OUR SPRING BLOOMS
Are at Their Best—Now
A colorful assortment, $1.50 and up.
Phone or Visit
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS
901 MASS. AVENUE Arl. 3090, 3091

Wyman's Luncheonette
ARLINGTON CENTRE
Sunday Dinners 75c to $1
Second Helpings Gratis
430 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE Arl. 4915

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We are offering Genuine Spring Lamb Legs Lamb Fores, Native Spring Chicken, Heavy Western Steer Beef, Groceries

Rumford Baking Powder, 1 lb can, 29c
Bon Ami, cake 9c
Davis Baking Powder, 12-oz. can 23c
Wright's Silver Cream, 8-oz jar 25c

LARRY'S MARKET
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Delivery Service ATTLEBORO, MASS.

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Phone BELmont 2800
Waverley Co-operative Bank
WAVERLEY

P. R. WINTERS
Plumbing and Heating
HARDWARE
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31 Leonard Street Belmont 3762

BOSTON

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Commonwealth 4330 Advertising Records

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Little Building Stationery Shop
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Fountain Pens and Office Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
80 BOYLSTON ST. Second Floor

Ritter's Beauty Shop
598 BEACON STREET Com 4500
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.00
EUGENE Permanent $6.50

New Spring Hats
Arriving Daily
Moderately Priced
Remodeling a Specialty
Mme. Buettel Arnould
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FRENCH DRY-NAPHTHA and STEAM CLEANSING
We call and deliver.
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Corner Huntington Avenue
TELEPHONE KENMORE 2411
Harriet H. Malcolmson Telephone
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395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving. Marcel and Finger Waving. Haircutting, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
(Continued)

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of Every Description
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200 Franklin Street, Boston
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Photographic Goods and Specialties
All kinds of Repair Work and Sharpening
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Office 94 Hemenway St., cor. Westland Ave.
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Careful and Courteous Drivers

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Authorized Dealer of
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A. F. KENNEDY
99 WARREN ST., BOSTON
Electrical Contractor and Gas Fitter
Dealer in Electric and Gas Fixtures
Piping and Appliances
Tel. HIGhlands 3636

M. J. ATHERTON
Optometrist and Optician
by appointment
38 WOODBINE STREET
Telephone GARrison 3983

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Tel. HIGhlands 7330

CLEANSERS and DYERS
DAVE GOODMAN
Hancock 2957
Highland 6330
"The Better Cleanser"

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WOODSUM COAL CO.
30 CRESCENT AVE.
SOUTH BRAINTREE

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In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
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DRESSMAKING and REMODELING
GOWNS, SUITS AND COATS
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University 6577-J 9-12 daily

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- FRIEND'S BEANS
- RUMFORD BAKING POWDER

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Univ 0735
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60 cents

The SHEPARD
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SHEPARD CLEANSERS
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MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

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Special Shampoo and Finger Wave, 75c
Beautiful, Lasting Permanents
Each an Original Creation

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Now on Display
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Printing Service
Up-to-Date
Very Reasonable
Central Sq., opp. Bank

CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
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CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

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Goodnow-Pearson-Hudson
Fitchburg's Foremost Department Store
DOLLAR DAYS
Friday and Saturday
February 17 and 18
Not merely Dollar Items but New Special Purchases for this Event, of Quality Merchandise to be sold at only $1.

RICE & CO.
Crystal Stemware, Goblets, Sherbets, Footed Tumblers, etc.,
$2.50 for 6 and up
JEWELERS and STATIONERS
350 MAIN STREET

Greatest Values in History for Dollar Days
Bargains in Every Department
MILLER CLOTHING CO.
OPPOSITE R. R. STATION

COUGHLIN'S MARKET
10 PUTNAM STREET Tel. 1417
Featuring MONARCH Finer Canned Goods

Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
CLOVER HILL FARMS
Where Quality Counts Tel 730

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

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314 MAIN STREET
Distributors of
Lowe Bros. High Standard Paints and Varnishes
Tel. 1670

LESURE *the Florist*
Flowers for all occasions
5 PUTNAM STREET
TEL. 848

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WATERMAN FOUNTAIN PENS
Bates Stationery Co.
25 HOLLIS STREET

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
WARREN E. HENDERSON
41 HOLLIS STREET

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

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Cocomalt
Groceries Meat Fish Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3684
Greenfield, Mass.

INSURANCE
All Kinds
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

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"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR and DREWETT
5 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310
Do not drive blind. Be ready for the next sleet or snow storm.
De-Frosters 50c to $4.50

The Nash Beauty Shoppe
EUGENE—REALISTIC Permanent Waving
Artistic Hair Cutting, Dyeing Marcel and Finger Waving. For Appointment Phone 5641
76 MERRIMACK STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

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Our Complete Line of Manhattan and Kalon Shirts, both neckband and attached-collar styles, reduced for a limited time to $1.69 each, 3 for $5.00.
Formerly $1.95 and $2.50
Nichols & Morse Co.
60-62 MERRIMACK STREET

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ANDERSON BROTHERS
Delivery anywhere in Hingham or Cohasset
Crosse & Blackwell's Jams.....Jar 25c
Fresh, Young Turkeys.....Lb. 29c
Tavern—Home Made Oatmeal Bread—fresh every morning.....Loaf 13c
3 Dozen Large Native Eggs.....83c
Telephone Hingham 1420—1421—1422

BENNER'S
Our new spring house dresses are in
PRICED AT
$1.00 and $1.25

HOLYOKE

Alteration and Expansion Sale
Now New Shoes for early Spring sharply reduced in price to make way for the contractors.
Very Smart Styles at $4.95 and $6.45
THOMAS S. CHILDS, Inc.
275 HIGH STREET

Good Clothes for Every Man
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
DUNBAR MURRAY, INC.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH ST. AT SUFFOLK Dial 4122

Pillofut Shoes for Children
Sizes 5½ to 12, formerly $2.25, $2.45
NOW $1.69
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

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$50 FUR COAT SALE
28 Coats in a Selected group marked at ½ price and less
CHERRY & WEBB'S

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Master Service Station
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Official Brake and Light Station No. 1118
Telephone Lexington 1438
Night Phone Lexington 1090
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Prompt and Careful Service
Day or Night Delivery
PHILIP A. NELLES & SON
Formerly with the Standard Oil Co.
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C. HENRY JACKSON, Mgr.
40 Clarke Street Tel. 0257

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FURNITURE SPECIALS
Metal Beds ⅓ off
Bedroom Chairs, $2.95
Bargains in every department.
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
15 HURD STREET

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Heinz Products, Gerber's Strained Vegetables, Clapp's Baby Foods, Ivory Salt—Postum — Friend's Beans — Burnett's Extracts, Campbell's Soups and other popular products
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New Mannish Tailored Suits—
Finger-Tip Length—
Smartest Fabrics—
$16.50
Second Floor
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
14 KEARNY SQUARE Phone 4400

LYNN

Winter

MASSACHUSETTS

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PAY BY CHECK
A cancelled check is your best receipt
NEWTON TRUST COMPANY
NEWTON NEWTONVILLE NEWTON CENTRE WEST NEWTON AUBURNDALE NEWTON HIGHLANDS WABAN

NEWTON REAL ESTATE
We hope to be of service to all who are looking to this beautiful suburb of Boston for a home.
ALVORD BROS.
Opposite Newton Centre Depot Cen. New. 3006

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Paramount FRUIT CO.
319 WALNUT STREET
FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
HATCHET BRAND Canned Goods

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Phone 3-500
For Coal, Coke or Charcoal Fuel Furnace or Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
12 MAIN STREET

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Super Special
"Seconds" of Reg. $1.35 45 Gauge Beautiful
Chiffon Hose
54c pr.
With the new adjustable tops, to fit all leg lengths. Shadow-welt, picot tops, picot run stops, made for extra wear. New shades.
MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS GLADLY FILLED
The WALLACE CO.

Have you seen
The New 1933 Cabana?
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH ST. MILLER BUILDING

New Spring Madelon Dresses
are ready for your inspection at
$29.50
ENGLAND BROTHERS
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Sale of Men's Pants
Formerly $1.45 to $5.00
$1.19 to $3.89
C. H. CUTTING CO.

The Brookner Fur Shop
Furs Repaired and Remodeled
Lapin Jackets $19.50
184 North Street, Miller Building

After Inventory Sale
OF ODDS AND ENDS AND DISCONTINUED LINES
Remarkable Values
See Wednesday or Friday Eagle
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
MAIN STORE PITTSFIELD BRANCH AT DALTON

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

For Good Food call
HERBERT'S MARKET
208 Elm Street Tel. 2-1587

QUINCY

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BLUE HILLS 8010, 9-12 daily.

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INSURANCE
1364 HANCOCK ST. Granite 3000
Adams Building

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Jewelry, Silver, Glass
Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 2724-W

Dessous Hosiery Underwear
GRANITE 4706
Evelyn Jenny
HANCOCK STREET WOLLASTON

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

GEORGE C. STENZEL
Groceries and Provisions
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
92 SAGAMORE STREET ATLANTIC
Tel. President 1310, 2164
Orders taken and delivered.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

GREETING CARDS
STATIONERY, OFFICE SUPPLIES
TYPEWRITERS
Rental and For Sale
McKENZIE'S
3 TEMPLE STREET Pres. 5131

Announcing the Opening of the
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Room 4, Johnson Building, 4 Maple Street
Granite 5312-M
Marcia Johnson Dorothy Gufnan

The Children's Shop
MISS EDGECOMB, Proprietor
Quality Merchandise at Moderate Prices for Infants and Children
1253 HANCOCK ST. Granite 9068

Ralph Coal Co.
33 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
"blue coal" CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

Pillows Should Be Sterilized
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 Quincy Avenue President 5000

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196 MAIN STREET, READING, MASS.
Shoes for the Whole Family
Also
Gentlemen's Furnishings and Pants

COAL
Finest Quality—Prompt Delivery
Wendell Bancroft & Co.
PHONE 0126 READING

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Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household.
A SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

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GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
Savings Department and Safe Deposit
217 ESSEX STREET

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Somerville's Department Store
DAVIS SQ., SOMERVILLE

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Sales and Service
GENERAL REPAIRING and SUPPLIES
Our Used Car Department Is Open Evenings.
5 UNION SQUARE Pros. 1690-1

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
DAVIS SQUARE UNION SQUARE
WEST SOMERVILLE SOMERVILLE
639 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS.

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Flowers
Flower Phone Som. 0416-0417
328 Broadway, Winter Hill

ELM BEAUTY SHOP
Special Permanent Wave $5.00
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Coal and New England Coke
FUEL OIL
For Ranges and Heaters
38-40 Park Street Tel. Som. 0319

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Groceries, Provisions and Fish
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SOMERSET 8360

CLEERCOAL
Has 20% to 30% more heat. Less than a barrel of ashes to a ton.
Range Size Suitable for Heater..... 11.75
FUEL OIL
SOMERVILLE FUEL CO., Inc.
36 CHESTNUT STREET Pros. 0351-2

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Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.

To Remind Our Friends
this is a good time to have last year's hat refashioned into this year's model to fill in until you will need your New Spring Bonnet.
BONNIE WEE SHOP
42 VERNON STREET

RUGS CLEANED
and repaired
Feathers and Bedding renovated
SPRINGFIELD STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO.
504 ST. JAMES AVENUE Tel. 2-8113

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Our Great
Trade Expansion Sale
Ends February 18th
N. H. SKINNER CO.
Taunton, Mass.

RED LABEL FRUIT and VEGETABLES
Put up expressly for us, they represent the finest goods put in cans.
COBB, BATES & YERXA CO.
THE COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Phone 940 TAUNTON, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

TAUNTON (Continued)

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4A and 6 TRESCOTT STREET
Interior and Exterior Decorators
Wall Paper, Paints, Window Shades, Glass
Telephone 3007

ROYAL COAL COMPANY
ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL
Special agents for Jeddo Highland Coal
Telephone 1200 TAUNTON, MASS.

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Elizabeth Candy Shop
MAIN STREET
Washington's Birthday Candy Favors and Novelties, 5c and more
Ice Cream Delivered for the Holiday.
Call Waltham 1854

Waltham Coal Co.
Established 1872
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery

LILLIAN BALL
BEAUTY SHOP
"Complete Beauty Service"
Expert Permanent Waving
744 MAIN ST. Waltham 3175

COBB'S
on MAIN STREET
Department Store

WATERTOWN

Star Market Co.
24 MT. AUBURN STREET
WATERTOWN SQUARE
FREE DELIVERY
9 PHONES
5 TRUCKS READY TO SERVE YOU
Everything Good in Foods
Just Call Mid. 7100
Reliable Charge Accounts Solicited
Deliveries made in Watertown, Newton, Belmont, Waverley, Waltham

Ford
We invite you to ride in the new Ford
A 'phone will bring the car to your door.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
MID. 7650

STETSON HATS
Now $5.00
Chas. A. Harris
10A Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 1556

WELLESLEY

Letter Heads
$3.00 per thousand
Size 8½x11 Inches—White Sulphite Bond
MULTIGRAPH CIRCULAR LETTER WORK
GENERAL COMMERCIAL PRINTING
Natick Printing Co., Natick, Mass.
45 MAIN STREET

ERNEST FORSBERG
Watchmaker and Jeweler
Watch and Clock Repairing
Fine Swiss and American
CENTRAL BLK., OPP. BLUE DRAGON
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Fraser's Flowers
Guaranteed Fresh
Telegraphed to Distant Cities
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R. STAFFORD DERBY
INSURANCE
Wellesley Office Now Open
572 WASHINGTON ST. Tel. 1416

WELLESLEY HILLS

Wellesley's Newest Inn
LUNCHEON
TEA—DINNER
50c to $1.25
Dinner Dances
Bridge
THE HOUSE ON THE HILL
Wel. 2306
Norma J. Prentis

Bendsley's
Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
Adjacent to Community Playhouse

WINCHESTER

RANGE and FUEL OIL
WINCHESTER OIL CO.
200 HARVARD ST., MEDFORD
Tel. Somerset 1020

Range and Fuel Oil
WINCHESTER OIL CO.
200 HARVARD STREET, MEDFORD

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
OCEAN 1520
Scotch Ham—half or whole....19c lb
Freshly Ground Hamburg..2 lbs. 25c
Campbell's Soups—all kinds..4 for 29c

J. SILVERMAN
27 Crest Avenue Tel. Ocean 1354-M
Special for Short Time Only
Any PLAIN Garment Cleansed and Pressed, 49¢
Goods Called For and Delivered

WORCESTER

Fifteen Services
Priced to Reach Every Family Budget
Telephone 5-3161
H. P. & G. R. Hovey, Props.

VERNER'S MARKETS
MEATS—GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
371 PLEASANT ST. 241 LINCOLN ST.
Dial 5-1281 Dial 37241
FREE DELIVERY

DAILY FEATURES

The Children's Corner

Blue Bunnie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BLUE," sobbed Binnikins Bunnie, peeping at himself in the mirror at the back of the toyshop window. "Blue, I am as blue as a blue bag."

He wiped away a tear with the tip of his blue left ear.

"Such a silly color for a rabbit," he went on with a gulp. "I'm sure everyone will laugh at me."

Presently, however, somebody came and bought him. It was an Auntie, who wanted a present for her little niece, Bridget.

Bridget did not mind Binnikins being blue, but when she was tucked up in her cot, and Binnikins was put to bed in the toy cupboard with the other toys, then it was that his troubles began.

"What IS that strange-looking blue thing?" asked Angela, the best doll.

"I don't know," replied Teddy Bear. "It looks a funny sort of thing to me."

"I say," called Gollywog, "you with the ears—what are you?"

"I'm a r-rabbit," answered Binnikins, in a rather trembling voice.

"Fancy a blue rabbit!" tittered Angela.

"Rabbits are brown," said Teddy Bear, "or black, or gray, or white, or black and white; not blue; a blue rabbit is perfectly silly."

"I can't help it," answered Binnikins, "they made me like this—"

But the others only went on laughing at him.

So Binnikins was not very happy in his new home, although Bridget loved him dearly.

One day Bridget went with her Daddy to sail her new boat on the pond in the park. "I'll take Teddy and Binnikins as well," she said, "and they shall go for a sail."

Soon the new boat was gliding gayly across the pond with Teddy and Binnikins on board.

"Yo-ho-ho!" shouted Teddy. "I'm the Captain, I am!"

"Oh, do be careful!" cried Binnikins, "you'll fall in."

"Not I," laughed Teddy. "I'm the Captain. I'm pacing the quarter-deck, like this—OW!"

He had paced the quarterdeck right over the side and into the water.

"Help!" he cried, bobbing up again. "Help, Binnikins, quickly!"

Binnikins leaned over the boat's side as far as he could.

"Catch hold of my ears," he cried, "Bridget's Daddy has seen us. Hold tight till he comes."

So Teddy held tightly to Binnikin's ears, but the little rabbit bore it bravely until Bridget's Daddy arrived with his walking stick, and drew them and the boat to shore.

"Thank you for saving me," whispered Teddy to Binnikins, as they lay on the grass to dry. "If you hadn't let me hold on to your ears I should have been washed away. It was brave, and—and I'm sorry I said blue bunnies were perfectly silly."

But Binnikins was not a blue bunnie any longer. What with rescuing Teddy, and being rescued himself, he had got dreadfully wet and muddy, and the color had all come out of his coat. He was a striped and streaky, whitey-bluish sort of bunnie now.

"Look, Mummie," said Bridget when they reached home.

"Isn't it a shame my poor blue bunnie is spoilt!"

"Oh, what a pity!" said Mummie. "Would you like me to dye him for you?"

"Yes, please," said Bridget. So Binnikins was popped into a bath of brown dye, and then hung up on the clothesline to dry.

When he was finished he was a lovely dark brown bunnie.

"Oh, isn't he pretty!" cried Bridget. "I like him quite as well as when he was blue."

But Binnikins liked himself much better.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

CHRISTIANITY has not been tried and found wanting; it has been found difficult and not tried.
—CHESTERTON

Hymnal Notes

No. 58

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE work of Beethoven expresses for many people the fullness of music, its glory, joy, beauty, tenderness, sorrow, mirth, struggle, and victory. Bach has sometimes been called "the musician's musician"; Mozart for many is the acme of pure loveliness; but no other music expresses for so many so wide a range of thought and feeling, such deeps of experience, such heights of exaltation, as Beethoven's. Mrs. Eddy touches on this when she says that "Beethoven besieges you with tones intricate, profound, commanding" (Message for 1900, p. 11).

A recent speaker has said of him that his music records "the words he has had with God." It is as if he had searched out the whole of human experience, and had found beyond the turmoil, everywhere beauty, everywhere God.

This mighty conviction of ever present good is declared especially in his Ninth Symphony, which crowns the orchestra with the life and conscious joy of human voices. The melody used for this Hymn (No. 58) is the "Joy" song of these voices. The words Beethoven set it to are Schiller's "Ode to Joy," and thus words of joy have been written for this hymn by a Christian Scientist.

Beethoven had here reached a point where gratitude—the key to joy for all men—must become articulate. So he set a great choir of people singing the joy of brotherhood, under a heavenly Father's love.

This splendid work comforts those for whom Beethoven's long deafness is a grief; for this music shows his genius so lifting him above limitation that he must move others to rejoice. His music opened to his silence vistas of harmony and beauty that are fitly called heavenly, for they promise the ultimate perfection.

The tune is simplicity itself, but those who recall how it is used in the great unity of orchestra, chorus, and solo voices, hear in it always the morning stars singing together, and all the sons of God shouting for joy. It must be sung joyfully, then, with plenty of movement, not slowly.

Research has never found the tune elsewhere. It is Beethoven's own conception of pure folk melody. In an English version of the Ode, the chorus begins:

Joy, thou spark of heavenly brightness,
Daughter of Elysium!
Hearts on fire, with steps of lightness,
To thy holy ground we come.

Thou canst bind all each to other
Custom sternly rends apart
All mankind are friend and brother,
When thy soft wing fans the heart.

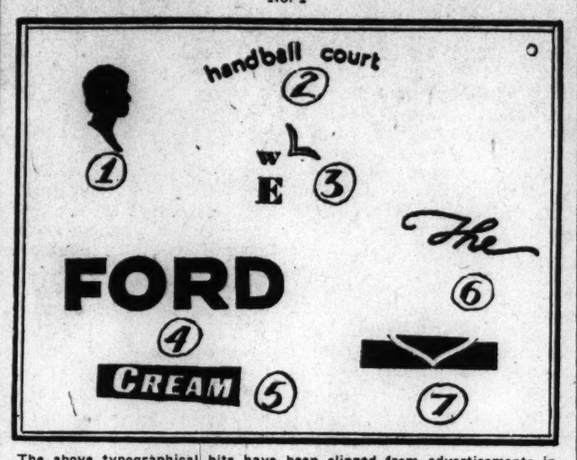
Now all men are called to join the jubilee, and the song goes on, the sopranos climbing and standing firm on high A:

O embrace now, all ye millions,
Here's a kiss to all the world! . . .
Brothers, o'er yon azure fold
Is a loving Father dwelling—

This was the voice of the man who sat in external silence, amid the beauty of sound which he had recorded for others, while his heart sang with them, Joy! Joy!

Ad-O-Grams

No. 1



The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 1." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

The Prize

The teacher had been giving his class of boys a lesson on salmon fishing and canning. At the close of the lesson the boys were told to take home their slates and draw a salmon for the evening's home work.

Morning arrived, and each boy's slate was examined. One bore no drawing whatever, so the teacher demanded an explanation.

"Well, sir," said the boy, "I drew a real good one, and when I came to get my slate this morning I found the cat had licked it off."—*Northern Daily Telegraph.*

Shrewd Young Man

As Frankie stood beside his mother, who was making some purchases, the grocer told him to help himself to a handful of nuts. But Frankie shook his head.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the grocer. "Don't you like nuts?"

"Yes," replied Frankie.

"Well, go ahead and take some."

Frankie hesitated, whereupon the grocer put a generous handful in Frankie's pocket.

When they had left the shop his mother turned to her small son and asked, "Why did you not take the nuts when the kind man asked you?"

"'Cause his hand was bigger than mine," Frankie replied.—*Labor.*

Touring Note

Man (telling friend how to find his home when he calls on him): "You go a long way out a road until you come to a red barn, but that's not me, so keep on going till you come to an old house, but that's not me, either. Just keep on going and you'll come to a white house with a pig in the yard—that's me."

Disillusioned

Katherine: "So that rich bachelor didn't propose to you after all, in spite of all you told him about your abilities in the kitchen?"

Anna: "No, he had to eat several dinners at a restaurant where they advertised 'home cooking'—and then he decided to stay single."—*Pathfinder.*

Warning

Young Man (gazing into sweetheart's face): "If those lips would only speak, what would they say?"

Sweetheart: "Guess, dear, what they would say."

Young Man: "Mind the paint!"—*Northern Daily Telegraph.*

His Speedometer

Judge: "You claim you were driving less than 25 miles an hour?"

Defendant: "I know I was; I didn't hear a word from the back seat."—*El Paso World News.*

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Alfred Mintus, a German inventor, has designed a radio walking stick, the interior of which contains a tiny receiver and batteries. The user must, however, use a pair of headphones and thrust his stick in the ground to listen in.

Brevities

Richmond Times-Dispatch: The head of a Jackass has disappeared from an Indianapolis lodge room. But what can a missing persons bureau do, with so vague and general a description?

Boston Herald: The champion rolling-pin thrower of one of our western states is unmarried, and we shouldn't be surprised if she continued to be.

San Francisco Chronicle: The low price of silver may hurt India and China, but it makes a wedding invitation hurt less.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Technocracy (several correspondents)—The word, according to Dr. Vizetelly, was coined by W. H. Smyth, social economist, and was used by him in the magazine, Industrial Management, in the issue of March, 1919. His definition of the term is: "Scientific reorganization of national energy and resources, coordinating industrial democracy to effect the will of the people."

Henry Ford says: "Technocracy is a dictatorship by college professors. They have no right to the name, because there is scarcely a technical man amongst them; and, anyway, the world is so constructed that only life can control it."

Some of our readers have tried their hands at defining the word. L. E. St. J. (Boston) calls it "Bolshevism dressed up and on its good behavior."

Mrs. E. A. G. (Providence) sees it as "sensationalizing machinery."

Miss F. E. A. (Quincy, Mass.) says: "If plutocracy is the rule of the rich, technocracy is the rule of the robots."

V. F. (Toronto) defines it as "the name of another unsuccessful substitute for the Golden Rule."

O. P. K. (Dover, Minn.) hails it as "a knock at machinery."

H. A. (Berlin, N. H.) and Miss B. V. M. (Glendale, Calif.) define it by substituting a z for the last c.

In still lighter vein comes Mrs. C. N. (Forest Hills, N. Y.) with this: "A technocrat is a Democrat who voted for McKee." She explains that the many thousands of votes cast for the Acting Mayor of New York (not a candidate) were unquestionably "against the machine."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Adventures of Mrs. Scroggins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

IF A person is fortunate enough to be strolling along the paths in the beautiful grounds of the Christian Science Sanatorium on the Pacific Coast, he will be sure to encounter Jimmy, a cunning little squirrel, pet and playfellow of the associates.

With an inquiring look, just as plain as words, Jimmy will ask, "Did you bring me a nut?" If you did not you will feel very apologetic, and never come outdoors again without one.

Jimmy's unusually sleek coat tells a tale of the daily nut parties he is invited to, and through veritable surfeiting, he is compelled to bury so many, that his future is amply provided for.

Jimmy's history is very interesting. When the sanatorium was first opened (which was before Jimmy's time) another squirrel, living in the grounds, attached itself to anyone who could furnish nuts, and so became a loved pet. It was named after the illustrious venerable squirrel, Mr. Scroggins. "Mr. Scroggins II" was at home indoors and out, always demanding a supply of nuts.

One fine morning, however, the squirrel's identity was changed. A gardener discovered a nest in a tree, and there, snuggly nestled in the bosom of Mr.—no!—Mrs. Scroggins were two darling baby squirrels. It was a simple case of mistaken identity.

Before very long Mrs. Scroggins presented her family to her delighted friends, and for a time all were very happy together. But, one day, for reasons best known to herself, she decided to leave for parts unknown (could they have been Boston Common?) and take one of her children with her.

So, no doubt, in consideration of her many loving friends, she left Jimmy to fill any possible void. Jimmy is performing his part nobly, for he is the embodiment of trustful, gentle love.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dogs were sought—
by 800 Columbus (Ohio) families after the Chief of Police remarked that a dog's bark often frightened away trespassers.

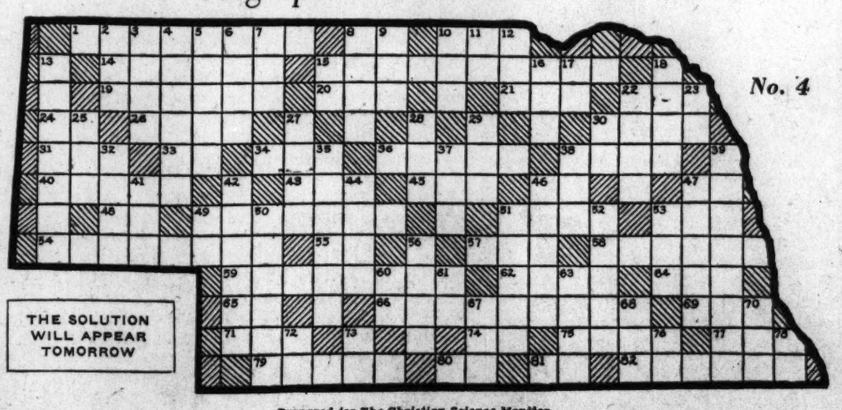
Manchuria—
contains about 88,000,000 acres of forests, 1,700,000,000 tons of coal, and 400,000,000 tons of iron.

"Prodigal son"—
or the word "prodigal" occurs nowhere in the Scriptures.

Birds sleep—
with the head under the left wing.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 4



THE SOLUTION WILL APPEAR TOMORROW

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Name of State.
8—Court of Appeals.
10—Afternoon reception.
14—State's largest river.
15—State's nickname (derived from a product of the State).
19—Man who carries a hod.
20—Metal as mined.
21—Relative.
23—Animal habitation.
24—North America.
26—Used to mark a channel in shallow water.
30—Snatch.
31—An eleventh century champion of Christianity in Spain.
33—Left side.
34—The part that is thrown away after "15 Across" is through.
36—State ranks high in producing various kinds of this.
38—Tidy.
40—Principal city and one of America's great rail centers.
42—Part of "to be."
45—Venomous snake not found out here.
46—Bachelor of Engineering.
47—Gill (ab.).
48—Prefix meaning "from."
49—Sideways or obliquely.
51—Singular of "51 Down."
53—Botanical name for bitter vetch.
54—National Bird Reservation in this State (and spelled similarly).
55—Thirteenth letter of Greek alphabet.
57—Strive.
58—During the World War about 45 per cent of the U. S. production of this mineral came from this State.
59—Another nickname of this State (an animal).
62—Every.
64—"Much (?) About Nothing."
65—Ella Scotch.
66—State flower.
68—Total.
71—Young man.
74—Like.
75—Operatic melody.
77—"I do not choose to (?)."
78—A point of the compass.
80—After B. C.
81—Exist.
83—Snow vehicle.

DOWN

2—Ephesians.
3—Splotch.
4—What mollusks use for teeth.
5—Short for "atmosphere" (pl.).
6—Remain.
7—Kenneth.
8—The product mentioned in "15 Across."
9—Part of "to be."
10—Definite article.
11—Evangelical Union.
12—To question.
13—Capital of State.
15—Prefix meaning "with."
16—Young goat.
17—Printer's measure.
18—This State ranks third in packing this.
22—One-sixteenth of an ounce, avoirdupois.
23—New Brunswick.
25—Point at.
27—State bordering eastern end of this State.
28—Period of time.
29—Tiny bite.
30—Grand Encampment.
32—That part of a pedestal between the base and cornice.
35—Flag.
37—Beast of burden.
38—Nearer east than north.
39—Large river bordering State.
41—Hebrews.
43—What Jacob's name was changed to.
44—How the reformed spellers spell "scull."
46—This great Democrat of "16 to 1" fame brought glory to the State.
47—Alumni like to call themselves "old (?)."
48—Athletic association.
50—Neighboring State to the south.
51—There were few, if any, of these in the entire State when it was settled; now it has 5,500,000,000.
52—In modern Greece, an overseer of public works.
53—Seventh letter of Greek alphabet.
56—Blemish.
60—Giant king conquered by Moses.
61—Article (Spanish).
63—To stuff.
67—Father.
69—A prefix from the Greek word meaning "twice."
70—An earthen drinking cup.
72—First note in scale.
73—Neuter pronoun.
76—Albert.
78—New England state (ab.).

Rime-O-Grams No. 94

Flowers

(Published Jan. 20, 1933)

ANSWERS:

1.
In Orient lands
The crop is prolific;
The color flamboyant,
Its juice soporific.
(Oriental Poppy)

2.
To see the grand opening
Come over tonight,
For soon this strange blossom
Will be a poor sight.
(Night Blooming Cereus)

3.
Just say it with flowers:
These stars of the dell
Are safe confidantes,
They surely won't tell.
(Daisy)

4.
So fragrant and spotless! soft
Like cups of snow
They rise, soft as blushes
From waters below.
(Water Lily)

5.
These pets of the greenhouse,
In reds, whites, and yellows,
Present a rich grouping
Of tall snappy fellows.
(Snapdragons)

WINNERS

Miss Edith Downes, Framingham, Mass.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence, R. I.
Miss Esther Parsons, Providence, R. I.
Miss D. M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. E. P. Humphrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Miss Nancy Nicol, Hackensack, N. J.
Miss L. M. Felt, Auburn, Maine.
Mrs. Blanche Grillo, Washington, D. C.
Miss N. Brooks, Newport, Vt.
Miss Mary E. Spivey, Dayton, Ohio.
Miss D. B. Barber, Glastonbury, Conn.
Mrs. P. McAuliffe, Chicago.
Miss Mera Werner, Chicago.
M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
Mrs. F. N. Pritchard, Aurora, Ill.
Miss Lucy Wilcox, Columbia City, Ind.
Miss Ruth A. Brown, New York City.
Robert Franklin, Chicago.
Mrs. H. C. Marmon, Mowrystown, Ohio.
Miss Eva Holby, Aberdeen, S. D.
Miss Jessie Moore, Indianapolis.
Mrs. M. B. Parks, Chicago.
Mrs. M. R. Plato, Muskogee, Okla.
Miss Adelaide Fritz, Burlington, Iowa.
Miss G. A. Beckley, West Haven, Conn.
Miss Lelia E. Smith, Boston.
Mrs. John Nixon, Bridgeport, Ohio.
Miss Alice L. White, Bristol, Conn.
George Bond, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Martha Church, Chicago.
Miss Marion Walther, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. N. I. Joggan, Parsons, Kan.
Miss Isabella Crocker, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. W. H. Meeker, Ames, Iowa.
Mrs. M. C. Deegan, Detroit, Mich.
Miss M. Wayne, Billings, Mont.
Mrs. Julia H. Luby, San Antonio, Texas.
Mrs. E. L. Vadnais, Shelby, Mont.
Mrs. C. G. Pearsall, Akron, Ohio.
Miss Beulah Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Theodore Gartner, Maywood, Calif.
Miss Ada Guerney, Tekoa, Wash.
Miss Clara Alpers, New York City.
Miss Mary Pickford, Edmonton, Alta.
Mrs. Estelle S. Bruce, Oakland, Calif.
Charles F. Claar, New York City.
Samson T. Tessnes, Houston, Texas.
Miss J. K. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
Howard T. Dean, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mrs. E. V. Houseworth, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. M. H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Mrs. I. C. Hackett, Stockton, Calif.
Mrs. M. L. Junkin, Chicago
Billy Courtney—
Mrs. D. E. Goben, Columbus, Ohio
Mrs. M. L. Graham, Los Angeles
Miss Charlotte M. Cook, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss L. E. Caughey, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Martha Schade, Placentia, Calif.
Miss F. R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston
Miss Myrtle Masterman, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. G. K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill
Mrs. M. Schmidt, Belleville, Ky.
Mrs. M. K. Walker, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. A. M. Cox, Whittier, Calif.
Mrs. I. R. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Miss Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. A. S. Miller, Kansas City, Mo.
Robert Q. Grant, Phoenix, Ariz.
Miss A. M. Miller, Teaneck, N. J.
A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
Mrs. R. Thomas, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. G. L. Wiebel, Cumberland, Md.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Roots of Assassination

AMERICA'S first response to the news from Miami is rejoicing that the attempt to assassinate President-Elect Roosevelt was unsuccessful, mingled with regret that bystanders were struck down. After that may arise anger toward the would-be assassin, anger as irrational as the deed itself. But to many thoughtful people there must come also a questioning, an attempt to understand what lies behind such insensate acts and a searching to see if anything can be done to prevent them.

Some hint of the disordered and embittered thinking which led to the shooting appears in the words of the man who did it. He is reported to have said he had no dislike for Mr. Roosevelt personally, but hated all rulers. This hatred apparently was based on a belief that heads of governments favor the rich and oppress the poor. He recalled that as a boy in Italy he had to work while rich men's sons went to school.

Only in extreme cases does this kind of thinking break out in assaults on presidents and premiers. Seldom, perhaps, is it quite so inchoate. Yet there is so much mental agitation—it can hardly be called thinking—along lines very similar to this that it deserves consideration. Just now hard times have accentuated the usual resentment over economic and social injustices. The belief that government favors the rich and crushes the poor amounts almost to conviction among large bodies of the population. And too often it is given some justification by the acts of government.

Yet to hold failures of government responsible for a thing like this at Miami is almost as illogical as the attempt to remedy such failures by killing a president. Never has the world seen the individual so free from the oppression of government as he is today.

There is more cause to feel that the economic system is a cruel Juggernaut. But a pistol is not the best weapon for attacking the economic system. Nor is hatred for those at the top of the economic heap a remedy for inequalities. Certainly we need to bend every effort toward reform of the system. We cannot tolerate a condition under which thousands are today suffering privation and despair through no fault of their own.

But some of those who are suffering may profit by recognizing that it is through their own fault. No amount of equal opportunity would end their difficulties. We all are prone to blame society, government, our business associates or our families for troubles which have their source nowhere but in our own wrong thinking. Those who complain the loudest or who secretly harbor the greatest bitterness are usually those whose own selfishness or lack of self-control has got them into trouble.

Thus in the present case, the bricklayer who attempted to assassinate the President-Elect had just lost $200 betting on the races. That was hardly the fault of the Government or of the economic system.

Apparently also he was embittered because he could not go to school as a boy. Yet how many other happy and useful citizens, even heads of governments, had that same experience. He was an Italian bricklayer, but so was Mussolini.

Much of the bitterness which seethes continually beneath the surface of thought has no better justification. And even when it does not eventually erupt in volcanoes of violence it is vastly destructive. Few of us are assassins, but all of us to some extent cramp our own lives and poison human relationships in attempting to excuse our own shortcomings by putting the blame on others. And all can help to hold crime in check by reducing bitterness and resentment, those hateful roots of which assassination is merely a final flowering.

What Scrip Teaches

AMONG the lessons that scrip has taught is that money is merely a convenience which we have invented in order expeditiously to exchange goods and services. People in the western United States who from various causes found themselves in a state of cashlessness had several alternatives before them. One that was freely prognosticated last fall was that they would march on Washington demanding relief with "Hunger Marchers" written on their banners.

The sight in many of the western regions would certainly have been strange to a visitor from Mars. A periodically diminishing totality of goods coupled with a disproportion in its ownership between rich and poor has hitherto been the occasion for marches on capitals. But our visitor would have seen "hunger" marchers leave fields sown to winter wheat, pass factories capable of pouring out tons of goods, tarry near warehouses bulging with produce. Would it have made sense to him?

Hunger marching from such areas has given place to self-help. All that is required, at least until national and international organization has been rebuilt, is a convenience of exchange, and this has now come into being, crudely but effectively. It is a great lesson of what money really is—a means, not an end. The rise of scrip is a reminder of that oft-repeated story of the prisoner in the Bastile who, after languishing there for seven years, was struck one day with a bright idea: he went to the door, found it open, and walked out. A good many problems could be solved for the nonce by doing that, instead of asking Washington for the keys, which in so many cases lead to release at somebody else's expense.

The Brutality Business

FATAL results of two prize fights—one in Chicago and one in New York—have evoked shocked demands for further regulation and restriction of this so-called "sport." Possibly this temporary excitement and the popular cry for investigations and the passing of laws will do some good. But essentially they attack the problem in the wrong place. Brutality will hardly be legislated out of the boxing business. Not without ending the business.

For brutality is its stock in trade. Primarily that is what the customers pay for. They are bitterly disappointed if a supposed slugfest degenerates into a mere contest of skill. They show comparatively little enthusiasm for the real boxing craft of amateurs or lightweights. The crowds and the money go to the gladiatorial combats of the professional heavyweight mastodons.

Americans who know that only the free advertising ballyhoo of newspapers gives fictitious significance to a fight between unequally matched opponents will yet turn out by the thousand to witness the massacre. Even while asserting that a majority of prize fights are "fixed," they cheerfully contribute millions to the fixers. Knowing boxing to be a sordid "racket," they try still to make heroes of its hirelings.

At the same time fight followers insist that exponents of the "manly art of self-defense" shall possess the "killer instinct." The press agent who sought to sell prize fighting under the name of "modified murder" knew his market. The recent change of professional wrestling from an ill-smelling, second-rate trade to a thriving commerce in mayhem must be credited to an artificially stimulated demand for a more bestial combat.

It is at this demand—and at the attempts to increase it—that efforts to debrutalize public spectacles should be directed. Americans who look upon bullfighting as uncivilized can stop contributing their attention and their money to commercialized brutality. They can stop glorifying an inglorious business. There are those who believe that the demand for brutal spectacles is an ineradicable primitive instinct. But is it? Children are naturally repulsed by brutality. Multitudes of adults get along quite happily without watching one human machine beat another to a pulp. Violence and ferocity may hold a certain fascination, but for most normal people speed and skill are greater attractions.

A taste for brutality can be cultivated. But it need not be. We need not go back to gladiatorial combats. Something may be done perhaps by law to restrict the worst abuses in prize fighting. But real reform must come through the "debunking" of a sordid business and the cultivation of a taste for physical contests which really deserve the name of sports.

Japan's "No"

THE significance of the Japanese refusal to disavow Manchoukuo will not escape even the most desultory student of world affairs. A great cleavage is opening up in the Pacific. The healing work at Geneva, at least the first part of it which has been performed on any systematic scale, is rapidly being closed upon a scene which to outward seeming will not yield a solution.

Many disputes among nations are the result of rights coming into head-on collision with rights. The more one delves into the origins of the World War, the more one feels that it presents a classic example of that kind of situation. It was precisely to discover some neutral ground which such disputants could adopt that the nucleus of world organization in the political sphere was founded on the banks of Lac Leman.

In all cases an absolute Right exists and often it can be discerned. So it is in the case of Japan versus the world. World opinion believes overwhelmingly that something approaching basic justice has been invoked by the League of Nations Committee of Nineteen in saying that Manchoukuo has been set up in direct contravention of world covenants. Its disavowal must be the sine qua non for settlement of the inner dispute between China and Japan. Then it will be increasingly apparent that Japan has abundant rights of which cognizance was not sufficiently taken prior to the findings of the Lytton Commission of Inquiry.

Time enough for these latter, however, when the basis of settlement is acknowledged. Japan is still standing out against that basis. It is one of the most unfortunate situations in postwar history that national pride in Japan has been allowed to fasten upon it. For Manchoukuo is merely a shadow. Remove it and all that is expunged from the world's record is a name.

Manchuria is left, and under the therapy of the Lytton report, Japan is given ample protection for her rights and interests in that contentious territory. Japanese thinking, however, has got entangled with this particular shadow. Japan has built it into a very personal kind of actuality. Particularly does Japan dramatize a shadow in the midst of a military situation that has not yet been liquidated. Thus there can apparently be no unbending in Japan until Jehol has been added, in fact as well as in assumption, to Manchoukuo.

What, then, is the prospect? Two parallel courses: Japan, in the sheep's clothing of Manchoukuo, engaged in moving across the passes into Jehol. The League producing a committee to "execute" the report of the Committee of Nineteen with the anticipated assistance of the United States and Soviet Russia. Such an outlook is by no means cheerful. Manchoukuo will remain an unsettled question until the committee's report is "executed."

In the old days there was little place for an unsettled question. Diplomacy settled it, or war. Under the new order an unsettled question can remain without necessarily leading to war. Even Japan herself has an unsettled question with the United States over the matter of Japanese immigration. Undoubtedly such situations hold up world progress. But the kind of progress which would be fomented by winking at the sight of Japan riding roughshod over her signature to world covenants would be no progress at all. A question mark must therefore be left in front of Japan as long as she refuses to agree to conciliation resting upon the disavowal of Manchoukuo.

If the world does not change its methods of presenting that question mark, Japan should always see in it an invitation to settle the dispute, an invitation which, moreover, she cannot forever ignore if the rest of the world stands firm on the committee's premise. Then the Lytton policy, which is built not to tide over a particular situation but to establish a new modus of Far Eastern relations on a durable foundation, will come into its own.

The Swedish Budget

ORDINARILY state budgets are the most prosaic of things. Whether they balance or not, or how, does not concern the man in the street. Only bankers and financial experts care. Now of a sudden the balance between the state's income and outgo has become a matter of news in popular form, a subject for front page headlines. One day a budget will be balanced, the next it cannot. And when the figures for a country do meet, there is a sigh of relief, as when a long-awaited airplane lands. "One more safe."

Norway has balanced its budget. That is, the estimates submitted by the Government to the Legislature agree on both sides of the ledger. The two figures are lower than last year. Sweden has done the same, but at figures higher than ever before. It is Sweden's first billion-kronor budget. The exact amounts must now be passed on by the Riksdag. The balance has been achieved by saving a little here and taxing a little more there. At their own request even the heads of the royal family have been cut down in their allowances.

Of more serious import is the fact that the largest saving, or 20,000,000 kronor, has been made on military expenditures, chiefly through reductions in the training of conscripts. Some warships also will be laid up. Higher taxes have been proposed on inheritances, incomes, liquor, tobacco and beer. Last year increased import duties were placed on coffee, but since this is the popular drink, the Labor Government will propose, instead of still higher duties, an import monopoly, which will enable the state to get increased revenues without increasing the cost to the consumers. This certainly fulfills the old ideal of the French statesman that the art of taxation consists in extracting the maximum number of quills from the goose with the minimum number of squawks. Only the private coffee importers squawk.

The appropriations for public works have been increased so as to provide more jobs. The Social Service Department asks for 60,000,000 kronor. To pay for unemployment relief, the larger inheritances will be taxed up to 42 per cent, while the smaller ones will be exempt. In this way the Government at Stockholm hopes for a gradual redistribution of large private fortunes, which is agreed in many other countries to be the most pressing problem of the day. Only in this way can the great body of producers afford to buy and use what they produce.

Wanted—An Automatic Interpreter

A TOUCHING faith in the power of a British newspaper and in the inventive genius of the white man is evinced by a Berber chieftain who lives away up in the Atlas Mountains of Morocco.

He wrote to The Times correspondent at Tangier asking him to obtain through his paper—"the origin and source of all knowledge"—certain information. Where could he obtain, he asked, one of those small and inexpensive machines to be affixed to a loudspeaker which would translate into Arabic all air communications that are received from abroad in foreign languages.

What put this splendid idea into the chieftain's thought? Had he heard of the device installed for the benefit of delegates from the various countries to the League of Nations whereby through headphones the speeches are translated by an interpreter into the language of the listening delegate? Or, as he reclined of an evening slowly twirling the knob of his radio set and hearing talk in many languages, had he merely a great desire to know what it was all about? But who shall say that such a thing as an automatic translator is impossible?

What about the telephonic device whereby words spoken into a receiver at one end become gibberish to anyone listening-in during their transmission, but are sifted out into their original sense to the hearer at the other end? Such a thing a few years ago would also have been deemed "impossible." It may be the Berber chieftain's faith is better founded than the skepticism of some whom his request will greatly amuse.

Editorial Notes

Now that the United States corn belt has managed to postpone the mortgage sale of farms, it is sorely in need of a word. The farmers who have scored over the sheriff do not relish being called either revolutionists or anarchists. They are not evading debts, but asking time in which to pay them, they explain. So they are looking for some sincere term which will indicate that they are merely bide-a-wee-ists.

Mexico City says the first highway through from the Texas border will be completely rainproofed before the Mexican rains begin in June. The road will still be narrow, rough and hazardous in places, but a good motorist can negotiate it, and it is the certain promise of a better era ahead—when a run to Mexico City and an understanding of the Mexican people will be commonplaces among traveling Americans.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

American Trade With Manchuria—Saloons for Temperance

IT IS quite evident that the United States will very shortly be confronted with the necessity of deciding whether or not to coöperate with the League of Nations in refusing recognition to the state of Manchoukuo. It has been reported that President-Elect Roosevelt had expressed a determination to follow the policy outlined by Secretary Stimson who was, I think, the originator of the proposition that the United States Government would refuse such recognition on the ground that the new state had been formed as the result of aggression on the part of Japan and in flat violation of the Kellogg pact.

The announcement of Mr. Roosevelt's adhesion to this policy was not official, however, nor has his attitude on certain other matters concerning which he was reported to have reached a decision been such as to entirely preclude the possibility of his changing his view when he becomes President. Far be it from me to suggest that the hunger of deserving Democrats for comfortable consularships would have any bearing upon this great issue of international policy. But today there are two consuls-general, three consuls, and three vice-consuls, accredited to the territory which was Manchuria and now is Manchoukuo. Are these luckless representatives of the Government to be recalled, and their places left vacant because Washington is to have no relations with Manchoukuo?

It would be a pity for various reasons, not the least of which is that Mr. George C. Hanson, Consul-General at Harbin, is known all over the Far East for his ability and his encyclopedic knowledge of all important considerations relative to that end of the world in which China, Japan and Russia are plotting for domination. When in Manchuria I met three of the consular representatives of the United States, and I know of no group of foreign representatives who seemed more intelligently interested in the issues arising there than these men.

It will be recalled that when the United States refused to recognize Russia all diplomatic and consular representatives were withdrawn from that country. The problem is not so simple, however, in Manchoukuo. Supposing America doesn't recognize it. That means refusal to admit its separation from China. American consuls in Manchuria are accredited to China. To withdraw them would seem to be an admission that the State Department no longer considers Manchoukuo a part of China, whereas to leave them there is to expose them to the refusal of the Manchoukuo Government to recognize a consul not accredited directly to it. It is a very pretty little complication; an added perplexity growing out of the endeavor to discipline Japan.

The effect of the refusal of recognition upon trade is yet to be determined. For a good many years while Great Britain maintained diplomatic relations with Russia, and the United States refused them, the American trade with Russia was more than double that of the British. Unless through Japanese interference trade with Manchuria should be blocked, there is every reason to believe that the American trade with that country will continue at its present figure. It is not a very considerable part of the United States foreign trade at best.

* * *

A New York newspaper has made the pleasing discovery that the speakeasy proprietors of that town are eager for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in order that they may transform their places into "legitimate" saloons. I had thought that the friends of repeal promised that there should be no saloons. But that's neither here nor there. We had been told, too, that all bootleggers and speakeasy proprietors were strong for prohibition as it insured them inordinate profits. But that's neither there nor here.

Furthermore the foes of prohibition have always told us that the speakeasy encouraged drinking to a degree unknown in the days of the saloon. Doubtless their proprietors are undergoing a fit of remorse and wish to open saloons in order to help along the temperance movement. Speakeasy operators are built that way!

A reporter for the Evening Post writes:

> There are some 30,000 places in New York where alcoholic drink is sold. And the proprietor of nearly every one will tell you if you ask him that he detests the prohibition system, hopes for repeal and means to run a legal tavern if he gets the chance.

The words "legal tavern" are of course merely a euphony for "saloon." It appears, among other matters, that the speakeasy men are getting tired of protecting themselves against racketeers. If their business can be legalized they can have public protection. It is going to be so much pleasanter for the taxpayer when he knows that instead of being taxed for the enforcement of prohibition, he will be taxed to supply protection for liquor sellers.

However, the sharp difference of opinion today over the form which repeal legislation shall take, indicates that many years are likely to pass before the speakeasy throws wide open its doors and becomes a saloon.

As I Knew Them—Carnegie

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

WIRELESS telegraphy and radios have deprived sea voyages of two merits which once were theirs. One was the unbroken respite which a protracted sojourn upon the ocean enforced on all who, going down to the sea in ships, wittingly quitted for a time the hustle of our modern world. The second advantage was the delightful reaction from the first. As your steamer entered port there came the zest of picking up again the threads of living in the world. Letters, telegrams and newspapers were scattered upon the captain's table in the saloon, and thereout you sought those which recalled you personally to your place in the hurly-burly of existence.

Both of those departed joys were mine when crossing the Atlantic, in 1884, in the S. S. Servia. Owing to some injury to our propeller we tossed about in mid-ocean for three weeks. When finally we made the harbor of New York, and so gave assurance that the reports of our deaths at sea had been much exaggerated, an avalanche of greetings awaited us.

Among my own share of those missives was a letter from Andrew Carnegie inviting me to be his guest at the old Windsor Hotel.

Of the stream of visitors to Carnegie in his suite in the Windsor Hotel a surprising number were connected with literature. Editors of journals, artists on the staffs of magazines, professional humorists and lecturers mingled in Bohemian fashion with bankers, brokers and men engaged in trade.

One day, being in an inquiring mood, I asked Carnegie, "What is the secret of making all the money which you are reputed to possess?"

"I will tell you one of my methods. Never let a man pay his bill. When a man orders twenty miles of railroad from me and the note presently falls due, I say to him, 'Don't let the amount trouble you. Pay me half and order another fifty miles.' Then when the note for the fifty miles matures I say again, 'Oh, do not be bothered by the total. Pay me half and order another hundred miles.' In due course I emerge from the transaction owning a large part of the railroad, besides which I have got all my money."

Shrewd must be the air of Dunfermline!

On another occasion I asked the steel king, "If a fairy was to suddenly appear before us, and wave her star-tipped wand over your head and announce that you might wish three times and have those wishes fulfilled, Mr. Carnegie, what desires would you name to her?"

"In the first place," he answered, "I would like to help to educate the world."

"Speaking for the fairy, let me point out to you how truly you are helping to educate the world; as witness your gifts of free libraries."

"In that degree it may be so," he rejoined, "but secondly I would like to have the power to consummate my first wish."

"Again representing the fairy, you have already attained that power, as your bankers would assure you. Let your third wish be for something which you do not now possess."

"Well, then, lastly, I would like to own the original manuscript of the most beautiful book which has been given to mankind since the New Testament—your father's epic, 'The Light of Asia.'"

"As to your third wish, here I can play the fairy in earnest. I will urge my father to cause your wish to come true."

So it came about that the original manuscript of "The Light of Asia" was given by its author to Andrew Carnegie. By the latter it was presented to the Smithsonian Institution, and was there displayed under a glass case at the main entrance. Whereby it happens that all men entering that treasure house of noble objects doff their hats before the manuscript of "The Light of Asia."

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Hope Dawns for Nicaragua

WITH the final exodus of American Marines under way, Nicaragua may have some hope of determining its own affairs without interference by the armed forces of the United States. The underlying reason for this is . . . that the need of another interoceanic canal is no longer a pressing problem. . . .

In 1912, when the intervention began, American rights to the prospective sea-level waterway were believed to be in jeopardy. . . . Pressure was brought to bear in the form of warships and marines. . . .

They had barely left, however, before the American-made President, one Adolfo Diaz, was threatened by revolution, and the marines executed a right-about face. The pretext was the protection of American lives and property, and the property element, exclusive of the canal route, was a considerable factor. . . .

The drastic reduction in shipping in the last three years, together with the falling off of revenue and the rise of taxation, makes the new canal neither necessary nor practicable. With the expansion of the Isthmian waterway—its capacity may be increased a fourth—the present canal will no doubt be adequate for years to come. Certainly at no near date will a costly project like the Nicaraguan Canal be considered.

The occupation of Nicaragua by American armed forces is now glossed over as a blessing to the backward people in giving them peace and governmental stability. It was both unasked and unwelcome and dictated solely by self-interest on the part of the United States.—*Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.*

"The Same to You"—1933's Problem

STATISTICIANS in want of a job might compute how often this truly deplorable formula has been used within the last ten days. It is what chess players would term Black's orthodox reply in the Christmas-and-New-Year's-wishes opening. White, having grabbed the first move with the eagerness of a philo-filipine, at once plays "A Merry Christmas!" or "A Happy New Year!" with the superior position. What is Black's best answer? A mere "thank you" is inadequate, almost discourteous, seeming to imply that Black merely accepts good wishes without troubling to offer any of his own in exchange. Much can be said for the Johnsonian variation, developed along some such lines as "Sir, I welcome your benevolent aspiration with gratitude and reciprocate it with cordiality," yet it is out of favor nowadays. But the modern and elliptic "all the best" is dreadful; "happy days" is a poor return to a friend who has wished you a happy year, while anything flippant will further weaken Black's position and may expose him to an attack from a bishop. The Scrooge defense (" 'So a merry Christmas, uncle!' 'Good-afternoon,' said Scrooge. 'And a happy New Year!' 'Good-afternoon,' said Scrooge") is notoriously unfavorable to the player who tries it, and leads to nightmares.

Yet "the same to you"—or, more briefly, and worse, "same to you"—is a move no one would choose to make if he could think of anything better. It sounds like a confession of weakness, of inability to say more than "ditto" to White's bland and benevolent greeting. It smacks of commerce, too: we beg to acknowledge good wishes of even date and to return same. What we really need is, as the ecclesiologists would say, a well-turned response to match the versicle. Perhaps someone will design an appropriate formula before the end of this year. Then we shall be equipped with a better reply than "the same to you" for the wretches who always manage to get in a few seconds ahead of us with their kind but embarrassing wishes for our merriment and happiness.—*The Times (London).*

That Six-Cent Dinner

GOVERNOR and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot gave a dinner the other night, which was attended by forty guests, among these being Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The entire expenditure for food was $2.72, or slightly more than 6 cents a plate. The dinner was pronounced excellent by all that partook of it.

The purpose of giving the dinner was to determine what manner of food poor people are subsisting on just now, and more particularly those of the poor who are cared for by charity. The natural conclusion was, of course, that the poor are doing very well, indeed. . . .

It may be desirable to point out, however, the vastness of difference which exists between paying no more than a nickel for a meal, because one can afford no more than that, and partaking of such a meal as a sort of sociological adventure. We know well enough that poverty can be nourished on five-cent dinners. What we do not know is why, in a bountiful land, such poverty should be.—*Portland Oregonian.*